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INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHAROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1914. REGD. NO. 21088.

VOL. XVII NO. 210---

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1929

ONE ANNA

BENGAL GOVERNMENT "RUNS AMOK"!

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

Prominent Congress Leaders Under Arrest

"LIBERTY" OFFICE RAIDED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. Mr. Kiransankar Roy, M.L.C., Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. B. K. Bose, M.L.C., Dr. J. M. Das Gupta M. L. C., and Messrs. Purushottam Roy, Satya Bhushan Gupta, Sailesh Bishal, Sardar Balwant Singh and a few others were arrested to-day by the Calcutta police under Section 124-A and 120-B, I.P.C., read with 124 Criminal Procedure Code (sedition) and released on personal recognisance on bail and were ordered to appear before the additional district magistrate, Alipore on September 9th. The arrest is believed to be in connection with the recent Provincial Political Sufferers' Day celebrations when there was a clash between the police and organisers of the procession which was led by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and the persons arrested to-day.—A. P.

MR. SEN GUPTA ON BENGAL ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. Interviewed by the Associated Press to-day Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said:—

It seems to me that the Government of Bengal have run amok. Several prominent Congressmen, including the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, have been served with summons for alleged sedition. It is only open to us to guess what this charge is based upon. All that I can say is that the Bengal Government ought first to issue a direction on the La-

and several houses in the south district and suburbs were also searched in this connection.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY DEFECTIVE

MR. GIRI ON RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

GONDIA, Sept. 2. Mr. V. V. Giri after addressing crowded meetings at Khargpur, Golumuri, Tatanagar, Adra, Chakradharpur, Motibagh, Iwar, Chindawara and Nainpur arrived at Gondia this morning 'en route' to Bilaspur and delivered a speech in the Indian Institute, there. In the course of his speech he related in brief the origin of the present All-India Inquiry set on foot by the Government to enquire into the service conditions of railwaymen after the presentation of the common demands by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in September of last year. He pointed out that the nature of the Government inquiry was lacking in certain respects and urged the Railway Unions to strengthen their position by increasing their membership. He wanted the Railway authorities to view sympathetically the demands of the Railwaymen. He also deplored the spirit of communalism which would become a great weakness. In conclusion he exhorted the men to stand firm and united in their fight for their legitimate rights.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' STRIKE POOR ATTENDANCE IN COLLEGE

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCIPAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. The Presidency College students' strike continues. This morning the students strongly picketed outside the college gates. Attendance is rare.—Free Press.

PRINCIPAL INTERVIEWED

PICKETERS AT COLLEGE GATE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2. The Principal of the Presidency College, interviewed to-day in connection with the strike of the students in the College, said that an attempt, largely successful, was made to-day to foment a strike at the college in connection with the recent orders issued after the disturbances at the Eden Hindu Hostel.

BICKETS STATIONED.

Till this morning there had not been the slightest sign of discontent, nor was any feeling of there being grievances, perceptible. This morning, a few picketers were stationed at the College Gate and also outside the Baker Laboratory, and large numbers of students who arrived with books in their hands, obviously intending to attend the classes allowed themselves to be dissuaded from doing so.

ATTENDANCE IN CLASSES.

Classes were held throughout the day, and in some of the larger classes approximately one-third of the total number of students attended. In other, the attendance was less. In the forenoon the students were invited to be present in the Physics Laboratory as the Principal expressed a wish to speak to them. He asked the students to consider who were really more likely to have their true interests at heart.

Indus Rush Slows Down

SECURITY MEASURES IN PROGRESS

BOMBAY, Sept. 3. The Director of Information has issued the following communiqué:—

Telegraphing at 5-50 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

The gauge at Mithankhot at 6 this morning read 14.5 and the water was rising rapidly. The Panjnad discharge at the same hour was 1-1/2 lakhs cu-secs and it was rising slowly. The Panjnad flood will, therefore, coincide with the follow the Indus flood either raising or sustaining the level at Mithankhot. The reading at Sukkur this morning was 16.4. The force of the approach of the floods has slowed down considerably and the peak is not expected at Sukkur until the 5th. All possible steps are being taken in all districts to raise the bunds and render the position secure but the Chief Engineers apprehend the likelihood of breaches in the Kashmir Bund and of floods in the Southern Nawabshah District which is unprotected by bunds. The cholera report to-day shows only 35 deaths.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Mir Masud Alam Khan and Sardar B. M. Phadnis at Government House Ganeshkind on Monday. Lady Sykes visited the Hindu Widows' Home and the Indian Women's University on Monday, and attended an Indian Dramatic Entertainment in aid of the Girl Guides at the Globe Cinema the same day.

The Principal and Professors on the one hand, or those who were trying to stir up disorder. There was no disturbance in the College. Classes begin to-morrow as usual.—A. P.

LOOTED BY DACOITS TIED TO TREE FOR 3 DAYS

PARSI YOUTH'S SAD EXPERIENCE

AMBALA, Sept. 2. A Parsi youth named Dawar who set out from Bombay three months ago to travel all over India on foot arrived at Ambala 'en route' to Kashmir. To a press representative he said that his one brother was travelling in Europe on foot. Further he said that while passing through Kathiawar, dacoits seized him, took away papers and left him tied to a tree in the forest where tigers abounded. For three days he remained in this condition when a traveller passing by, heard his cries and came to his rescue. The Parsi of Ambala entertained him and rendered him monetary help.—Free Press.

SITUATION GENERALLY QUIET

NORTH OF SAIED ST. L. RESTLESS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Colonial Office in a communiqué says that the country north of Saied is inclined to be restless. The situation in other districts is generally quiet. Demonstration flights were carried out in strength yesterday in the north and the north-eastern areas of Palestine where armed bands of Arabs were still reported to be crossing from Syria.—Pester

Calcutta.—To prevent the sale of adulterated foodstuffs in the City, having regard to the outbreak of dysentery in epidemic form, the Calcutta Corporation has requested the Government of India and Local Governments to enact laws to inflict deterrent punishment on offenders.—Free Press.

AMENDMENT TO ASSEMBLY RULES

Govt. Accept Principle of Consultation with House

PRESIDENT PATEL APPOINTS POLICE COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The first non-official sitting of the Assembly was held to-day, when besides the resolutions on paper, the question which roused the keenest interest was the statement by President Patel announcing that he had appointed a Police Committee of the House consisting of Sir James Crerar, Chairman, Maulvi Yakub, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. E. L. Price, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. P. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Members, to report on or before the 15th October on the question of admission of visitors to galleries of the Assembly, and the question as to whether the time has arrived to follow the practice of the House of Commons and entertain the Assembly's own staff for guarding the floor, galleries and lobbies and also regulating admission of visitors and leaving it to the Police under the President's order, to guard the other parts of the Assembly building.—A. P.

No Hope of Jatin Das' Recovery

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

As a result of the abandoning of the hunger-strike, the accused in the alleged conspiracy case are progressing satisfactorily in their health except Jatinranath Das, the chances of whose recovery are practically nil. He continues to lie in a semi-unconscious condition. The offer of the prosecution in the 'conspiracy' case not to oppose a bail application on behalf of Jatinranath Das has not been accepted by his brother Kiranchandra Das who is here.—A. P.

CENSURE MOTION ON GOVT. WITHDRAWN

PRESIDENT PATEL EXPLAINS

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The resolution censuring Government for amending Legislative Rules was withdrawn on the advice of the President, and in view of the Law Member's assurance that such important amendments in future, except in cases of emergency, would be made the subject of previous consultation with the House.

In the course of discussion on the text of the resolution which impugned the Governor General's conduct the President said though the rules expressly did not empower him to rule it out he did so in the exercise of the inherent power of the Chair to prevent abuse of procedure of the House. No amendment of rules could take away this power, but against its abuse the remedy of the House was to remove the occupant who abused the power.

AMENDMENT TO RULES

Mr. Patel asked Government to explain their attitude regarding the question of making amendments to legislative rules in future. Sir B. L. Mitter said this had been engaging the attention of Government. Although the constitution did not provide expressly for consultation with the Legislature before making addition to rules there was nothing to exclude establishment of conventions or understandings whereby the Executive might adopt the practice of approaching the Legislature for advice before proposing such amendments. Indeed rule 48 (A) providing for separate discussion of Railway Budget was decided on

JATIN ON DEATH BED

PREPARATIONS FOR CONVEYING BODY

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Seeing that medical men are unanimously of the opinion that his brother Jatinranath Das, Lahore "conspiracy" case accused, could not live long, Kiranchandra Das applied yesterday to the North Western Railway for the conveyance of the dead body of Jatinranath to Calcutta. Railway authorities have intimated their willingness to give facilities to Kiranchandra and have instructed their staff to give him fullest assistance.—A. P.

The condition of Jatinra Nath Das, it is reported, has become worse, and greater anxiety is felt. To-day he was restless, and he had rise of temperature.—Free Press

but they could not bind themselves or the Secretary of State to do more than that. The only reservation was in cases of emergency for if Government must, if they should discharge the responsibility vested in them, remain judges of what constituted such an emergency as to require them to proceed without consulting the Legislature in respect of any change in the rules. Subject to such exceptional cases Government were in full sympathy with the establishment of a convention

Indian Women Support Sarda Bill

RAISE MARRIAGE AGE TO 18, SAYS MAHATMA

Dr. Deshmukh Denounces Orthodox Opposition

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3. Mr. Gandhi has wired to Mr. Thakurdas, Member of the Legislative Assembly, that in his opinion, the age of marriage for girls should be fixed at eighteen and for boys, at twenty-five years.—A. P.

TO THE VICEROY.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, President, the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, has sent the following messages to the Viceroy and the President of the Assembly respectively:—
The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal expects the Government to support the Bill for raising the marriageable age of girls.

TO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal expects the Assembly to support the Bill for raising the marriageable age of girls.

Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, President Hindu Ladies' Social Reform Association, has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—
My Association hopes that the Government will support the Bill for raising the age of marriage of girls and will not yield to out of date orthodox.

TO THE VICEROY.

Mrs. Gokhale, President, Hindu Mahila Samaj, has addressed the following messages to the Viceroy and Assembly President:—
Hind Mahila Samaj expects the civilised Government of India to do their duty by supporting the Bill to raise the age of girls for marriage.

TO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Hind Mahila Samaj expects the peoples' representatives to do their

duty by supporting the Bill to raise the age of girls for marriage.

DR. DESHMUKH'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Sept. 3. That opposition to Sarda's bill is indefensible from all points of view is the emphatic opinion expressed by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President All-India Medical Congress in an interview to the Free Press.

Dr. Deshmukh said:—The modern as well as the ancient medical opinion is emphatically against conception in a girl before the age of sixteen. The All-India Medical Congress held at Calcutta expressed clearly this opinion on the subject.

Neither the conditions of village life of ancient India which gave vitality to the people nor of the Government of those days can ever be revived in modern times. We have to adopt modern conditions or die out.

To wait till the three hundred millions of this country are educated is to wait for thousands of years and to pass through a number of rebirths according to the Hindu religion. What Hindu would like to be reborn as a woman in Hindu society? It will be wise for the present day generation of Hindus to

create tolerable conditions of life for fear they may be reborn again as women.

A ONE-SIDED RIGHT.

The idea of a gift of a 'gauri' is inhuman under any cloak of religion. Gift to whom? Possibly a boy of an age who is incapable of understanding the nature of the gift or is it a gift to the parent or the joint family? The plea of the right of the husband is purely one-sided and unjust.

The gift of a girl even in marriage before she is of an age to understand the 'mantras' chanted in the ceremony is irreligious and should be stopped.

"REVOLTING AND IMPIOUS"

The idea that with the first menstruation the girl becomes unclean religiously is revolting and impious. It is against the divine order of things, against God and Nature. But for this function on the part of the mothers of the race neither the old-law givers nor the pandits or Shastris of the present day would be born. It attributes a fault to the All-perfect Creator and the institutions of 'prayaschitta' and 'vrishad' are human impertinences, irreligious and revolting.

The clean, intelligent and just opinion, Indian as well as British in-

the Assembly, will support and carry the Bill for raising the marriageable age of girls.—Free Press.

CHILD MARRIAGE AND AGE OF CONSENT BILL

MADRAS' SUPPORT

MADRAS, Sept. 2. The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy:—'Undersigned Associations of Madras representing all shades of opinion emphatically support Child Marriage and Age of Consent Bills. Madras deputations, against Bills was unrepresentative, Pray Government's wholehearted co-operation.—Hindu Dharma Parishad, Sabha, Bharat Samaj, League, of Youth, Women's Indian Association, Humanitarian League, Indian Ladies Samaj, Southern Indian Brahmo Samaj, Mother's Union, Hindu Social Reform League, Seva Sadan, Vigilance Association, Arya Samaj, Moslem Ladies' Association, Aryanatha Sabha.—A. P.

TAHASIL COMMITTEES BUSY ENROLLING MEMBERS

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

According to the Working Committee's resolution a public meeting was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall, Mr. D. B. Khare presiding. Charya Dharmadhikari and Sjt. Annalke, principal of the Tilak Vyalaya, Kharggaon, addressed the meeting. The President set fire to the foreign cloth collected. According to the same resolution C. P. Marathi has to enlist 6,439 members in 574 villages. The reports of the various Tahasil Congress Committees show the members are more than the required number. The exact number will be published

MAHATMAJI ADAMANT

Declines to Accept Congress Presidentship

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to be back here from Benares to-day and after a short stay he proceeds to Simla. It is reported that replying to Pandit's letter, Mr. Gandhi has expressed his inability to alter his decision regarding acceptance of the Congress Presidentship.—A. P.

THE JERUSALEM TROUBLE

MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT

Mr. Mahomed Ali has issued a very lengthy statement on the Palestine situation the publication of which we are obliged to hold over till to-morrow owing to pressure on our space.

hour Government in England to give up its cry of "Down with Imperialism" unless, of course, since Mr. MacDonald's accession to office without power, he has changed the policy of his party and supports imperialism. I cannot see how merely the cry of "long live revolution" which certainly would include revolution by non-violent non-cooperation as practised and preached by Mahatma Gandhi, can be sedition. Let me close this interview with the following words of Mr. MacDonald:—
The last chapter in the history of human races is repression. They pass away like an old monarch driven off his throne, hurling accusations of sedition against his approaching successors.—A. P.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST MR. BOSE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. It is understood that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has also been summoned with other leaders on a charge of sedition to appear before the Additional District Magistrate on the same date.—A. P.

"LIBERTY" OFFICE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. The office of "Liberty" was searched this evening on a warrant issued by the additional District Magistrate, Alipore, and copies of the paper were seized. The Kaai Press

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Line per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Motivall advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF DR. ANANDRAI KESHAVLAL DALAL, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovesaid DR. ANANDRAI KESHAVLAL DALAL, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of April, 1929, and the probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 29th day of July, 1929, to Messrs. Chandulal Vajubhai Divan and Bhogilal Keshavlal Dalal are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, their attorneys, at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have noted.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1929.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Executors.
32790

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KHADAK STREET AND TANDEL STREET CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay as Receiver appointed in Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and re: Nourban and Sherbanoo, minors; Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Khadak Street and Tandel Street Cross Lane, admeasuring about 97 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3129, Cadastral Survey No. 1623 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3243 (1), Street No. 23-25, New Street No. 9 and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by Khadak Street, on the North by Tandel Street Cross Lane, and on the South by a public passage. The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 120.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shah and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2; for five years Rs. 7-8-0. 5 questions about future Re. 1. V. P. charges Rs. 4.
"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.
GANDESH JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

"as your wants here on payment of

Rupree ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

—CASH with order

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be full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Adverment Department, Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Adverment Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-00, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company, BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND FOR SALE. A nice plot fit for Building opposite Bhanburba Station Survey No. 8, Bombay Road Naka near Road Level, Poona, for sale, very moderate price. Offers should be sent up to 10th Sept. 1929. For particulars write to Box No. 2344 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A smart young Tamil Brahmin in decent position to marry a fair, rich and accomplished Girl, aged 16 of a respectable family. Apply Box No. 2344 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—1 TON FORD, Canadian Steel body, excellent as Delivery Van for progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2349 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PROFESSIONS.

THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT of my three years' chronic Gonorrhoea by a Chinese Doctor C. K. CHAN (M. D. Hom., F. C. P. S. Cal.) of Clinique-De-Chine 14th Street Foras Road, Bombay, 8, has urged me to make this insertion with which I hope to pay off a very small percentage of the debt of gratitude I owe him. Dick Murphy, 71, Haji Building, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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For Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SCHOOL. HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros. near Bhulshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

A Glorious Holiday Picture
NEXT WEEK—
NEXT SATURDAY

produced on a lavish scale by the famous and popular Indian Cinema Magnates Messrs.

MADAN THEATRES Ltd.

It is a beautiful delightful grand, magnificent

PARSI PICTURE

with Parsi Characters, Parsi Settings, Parsi Costumes, Parsi Social Story with Parsi Family Life Incidents, and is entitled

Foolish Wisdom
Foolish Wisdom

"AKKARMAND BEVAKOOF"

Directed by the Famous Parsi Actor-Director

DADI SARKARI

It is a Special Parsi Picture for the Parsi Pateti Holidays, coming

NEXT SATURDAY

at the

WEST-END

Cinema, Lamington Road

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

NEXT SATURDAY

BOB STEELE

BOB STEELE

IN

"LIGHTNING SPEED"

Mighty Thrills-drama of the underworld! The screen's most daring star in the screen's most daring drama! It's a F.B.O. production!

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Fatma Film Co.'s New

Production.

KANAK-TARA

FEATURING

Miss SULTANA, Miss

ZUBEDA Miss SHAH-

JADI and others.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

BY

MISS SHAHJADI,

with Pleasant Times.

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK

Krishna Production

REVOLUTION!

Owing to the Public Demand

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Continues for One Week more

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S

Jewel Production

JEWEL OF RAJPUTANA

FEATURING

Miss SULOCHAN, Mr. BILLIMORIA

Miss JILLOO, and other well-known

Stars.

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At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday.

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Coming Next Saturday:

KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS'

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"FLAMING YOUTH"

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness

lustre and brightness

equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL

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S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

Featuring:

CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS

NANCY CARROLL

and

JEAN HERSHOLT

The Play that ran for Five Years

on Broadway!

music Score.

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GARDEN

OF EDEN

Featuring:

CORINNE GRIFFITH

LOUISE DRESSER

CHARLES RAY.

A Fascinating and Eye-Filling

Romantic Comedy of a Modern

Eve and her Twentieth Century

Adam!

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A Tense Human Drama!

9 Parts.

JAMES MURRAY and ELEANOR BOARDMAN

in "THE CROWD"

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Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16

Cash.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32

10th Sept.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8.

Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16

Cash.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/1 1/4

Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32

15th Sept.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 278.

Banks Selling T T 278

Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 919

Nagpur 485, 87, 86

New Great 173

Pearl 328, 30, 28, 30

Simplex 42, 43

Swadeshi 415, 17, 16

Burma 746, 47

Hydro 1225, 18

Tram 136-14

Deff 237, 45, 42

Ord 64-8, 65, 64-14

Bundi 17-12 18

Indian 263, 63-2, 63

Katni Ord 196, 200

Alecek 311, 15

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.84 11/16

2nd inst.

Shanghai/London/ 2/4 3/8 3rd

instant.

Japan/London 1/11 1/16 2nd

instant.

London/Paris 123.90 2nd inst.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE KARNATAK BRANCH of the Company has been OPENED at DHARWAR as from 1st September, 1929, and applications for agencies, new business, etc., should be addressed to Mr. K. B. Ankalgil, Vakil, High Court, Local Director of the Branch.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,
General Manager,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1929. 32787

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1930:—

SCHEDULE B.

To be opened on 16th October, 1929.

Part I.—Hardware, Aluminium, Brass, Copper, Enamelled Iron, Lead and Tinware, Cook-room requisites, Crockery, Cutlery and Platedware, Glassware, etc.
Part II.—Cloth, Clothing, Trimmings for rolling stock, etc.

SCHEDULE C.

To be opened on 16th October 1929.
Brushware and Tools.

SCHEDULE D.

To be opened on 23rd October 1929.

Engineers' plant and workshop machinery, Latrine and Sanitary pans, Wheels for hand barrows and Wheels and Axles for trolleys, Electrodes and other accessories for electric welding plant, Weighing machines, Fencing, Glass, etc., Roofing material, Painters' stores and Varnishes.

SCHEDULE E.

To be opened on 23rd October 1929.

Part I.—Lamps and lamp fittings and mantles for gas and high power lamps.
Part II.—India rubber, canvas and leather goods.

SCHEDULE F.

To be opened on 23rd October 1929.

Miscellaneous stores.

SCHEDULE G.

To be opened on 2nd October 1929.

Metals.

SCHEDULE H.

To be opened on 9th October 1929.

Electrical material.

2. The prescribed form of tender for each Schedule, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per tender form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Consumable Stores Schedule B, C, D, E, F, G, or H, as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the dates specified against each Schedule.

4. The results of the major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,

Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay, 31st Aug., 1929. 32782.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MRS. BRIDGET ALVARES, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or owing liabilities affecting the estate of the abovesaid Bridget Alvares deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 15th January, 1929, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 22nd August, 1929, to Dr. Joachim T. Pais, M.B.B.S., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, his attorneys within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall have notice.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1929.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for the Executor,
72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 32791

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR FOUR-WHEEL STEEL BALLAST WAGONS—METRE GAUGE.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction in India and delivery of 72 Metre Gauge four-wheel steel ballast wagons with revised L.R.C.A. standard N.C. 2 type underframes, 20 feet long over head-stocks, and 7 feet 6 inches wide over side angles and 12 feet wheel base, complete with hand lever brakes, buffers, wheels and axles, axle boxes and springs and including drawings, diagrams and photographic views. In submitting tenders, tenderers must quote the reduction in rate that would be made if the wagons are decided to be obtained without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 (Rupees three) per set, and drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, at whose Office the drawings will be on exhibition. These fees will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of the Drawings is 25. Information regarding any details other than those given in the tender documents should also be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock.

3. Schedules I and II should be submitted in triplicate.

4. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "TENDERS FOR FOUR-WHEEL STEEL BALLAST WAGONS—METRE GAUGE" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, BEFORE 11 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1929, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or an Officer acting on his behalf and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

5. It may be noted that the invitation to tenders is being published simultaneously in India and abroad, and Indian tenderers must satisfy the Chief Mechanical Engineer that

(a) a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India and that

(b) in making purchases of materials for the construction of the wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

6. Tenderers may quote alternative rates for

(a) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the South Indian Railway for which the wagons are required,

or (b) Wagons to be erected by the buyers, viz., South Indian Railway, in which case they must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected by the buyers without difficulty, and the underframes must be riveted up, all details securely packed, sheets and angles bundled and the whole to be delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturers' Works.

7. The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed must be stated in the tender form.

8. The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but should alterations in the design be found necessary at the time of placing the order, or during the execution of the work, the consequent variation in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

9. The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy the specifications in every respect.

10. The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

11. Firms that are not on the approved list for supply of wagons and that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess Workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

12. The tender forms, conditions of contract, specification and Schedule I are those prepared for tenderers abroad, and Indian tenderers should therefore take them as applicable only so far as the manufacture and delivery are concerned, should quote in Indian Currency, submit Schedule II, and may disregard any packing specifications purely intended for shipment of materials from abroad to India.

13. No covering letters to tenders

PUBLIC NOTICES.

should be sent.
14. After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for the discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

J. H. LAMBERT,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Golden Rock,
Dated 26th August, 1929. 32780

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land Brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay. 32393

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 51 per share of Rs. 50/- for the year ended 28th February, 1929, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting, held on the 29th August, 1929, is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office,
Henshaw's Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.
29th August, 1929. 32759

NOTICE.

TO,
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM
MANTRI, Esq., B.A.

PLEASE NOTE that 20th September, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. is the returnable date of the Notice, issued against you under Order 21, Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure in execution of the decree dated 26th June, 1928, passed in the High Court Suit No. 2802 of 1925, for the balance of our costs.

MANCHERSHAW & CHOITHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14, Humam Street,
Fort, Bombay. 32788.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1929, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM
VITHALDAS & CO.,
Sees, Tres. and Agents. 37786

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 12th September 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. T. P. Thorat, President, Joint Representative Committee of the Municipal Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Special Teachers' Associations, Bombay—Thanking the Corporation for resolving that the posts of Deputy Superintendents should be given to Senior Third Year Trained Teachers and for fixing the grade of Vernacular Final Teachers at Rs. 50-1-70.

2. Letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Secretary, Peoples' Eye Hospital, Bombay—Forwarding copy of the annual report and the audited balance sheet of the Hospital.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

3. Recommending sanction to the unspent balance of the advance from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund being made available for expenditure on the improvement of private streets to the extent of Rs. 1,28,000 during the year 1929-30.

4. Recommending that the orders passed by the Corporation as regards the limit of providing funds out of revenue to meet the cost of any capital work be so modified as to raise the limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000.

5. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 5,187-8-0 being made to meet the additional cost of the purchase of extra doses of lymph required to meet the increased demand for vaccination during the last small-pox epidemic.

6. Recording the Commissioner's letter which reports the arrangements made by him with the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, for the supply of about 4,000 gallons of Oil Kerosine, 125 deg. Flash, subject to the sanction of the Corporation to the arrangements.

7. Sanctioning subject to the orders of the Corporation, certain Budget transfers.

8. Recommending that Government letter forwarding copy of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Bombay Development Schemes for and to the end of the year 1927-28 and the Commissioner's report thereon be recorded.

9. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, certain Pension etc., Regulations.

10. Recording the Commissioner's letter which reports the acceptance by him of the tender of the Bombay Transport Company for the work of clearing, etc., Indian Cement subject to the sanction of the Corporation to the arrangement proposed in the letter.

11. Recommending sanction to Mr. J. W. Mackison, late Special Engineer, Development Works, being granted an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum in addition to his ordinary pension.

12. Recommending sanction to payments being made by the Commissioner to the Bombay Telephone Company in respect of certain bills on the basis of the old rates of the agreement which expired in March 1922.

13. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter enquiring as to whether the transfer of a certain contract without a proper sanction of the original contract should be treated as valid and the orders passed by the Committee thereon.

14. Forwarding the Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of not entrusting any Printing works of Municipality to the "Times of India" Press with an intimation that the Standing Committee concur in the report.

15. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 3,128 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet an excess in the cost of the work of providing certain storm-water drains.

16. Reporting that the Committee have forwarded to the Public Health Committee for disposal a complaint from Mr. Tarachand L. Dani and others regarding certain nuisance caused to them.

17. Recommending sanction to the sale of petrol, lubricating oil and grease to Municipal Officers for their use from Municipal Stock as proposed by the Com-

missioner.
18. Forwarding for the information the Commissioner's letter regarding the compounded water rates to be charged to Schools and Colleges in the City together with a copy of the relative rules framed by the Standing Committee.

19-20. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (19) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (20) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

21. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswerd references from the Corporation.

22. Submitting a report regarding the advisability of starting free Circulating Libraries for the use of the Working Classes.

23. Submitting a report on the letter of Mr. Mulla Abdul Tyeb Sheikh Abdul Husein regarding the hiring of his premises at Mazagaon for locating the Mazagaon group of schools.

24. Intimating that the Committee have accepted the opinion of the Corporation that the posts of Deputy Superintendents should be reserved for Senior Third Year Trained Teachers.

25. Regarding the question of providing drinking water receptacles in Municipal Schools fitted with taps.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

26. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

28-29. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (28) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Halalkhore of the Health Department and (29) Rs. 129-4-0 to the widow of a deceased scavenging man in the Conservancy Branch.

30. Requesting sanction to a piece of setback land at Yacob Street being leased to Bai Kulsambai, widow of Mr. Mahomed Ali Hassanali.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS.

31. Regarding the question of the discontinuance of the payment of pension contribution by the Corporation to Government on behalf of certain primary school teachers serving under the Schools Committee.

32. Relating to the extension of the terms of the Primary and Secondary Education Committee.

33. Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay—Regarding the question of the selection of Mr. Y. G. Pandit as a member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

34. Letter from Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Representative of the Corporation on the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Forwarding a letter from the Secretary of the Committee regarding the delay caused to traffic at the Railway Level Crossing at Antop Hill.

35. Letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

36. Municipal Secretary's letter—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the meetings of those Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

37. From Mr. Hiralal D. Nana vati—For obtaining a report as to whether fish was employed in wells and tanks to destroy mosquitoes and mosquito larvae.

38. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For expressing opinion that the head of the Architectural Department of the Municipality and his assistants should be men who have received adequate architectural training, and who have obtained a recognized degree in that art.

39-40. From Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, seconded by Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri—(39) For obtaining a report as to the possibility of having the streets cleaned at a later hour on Sundays than the usual time and (40) For expressing opinion that hawkers should be altogether prohibited from selling their goods on the Chowpaty Sands.

41. From Dr. S. P. Mehta—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Patel, a former member of the Corpora-

tion.
42. From Dr. Accacio G. Viagas—For requesting the Commissioner to enquire whether any cases of disease of an unknown type have been admitted to St. George's Hospital.

43. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For expressing opinion that all religious and charitable places should be licensed and no new licenses should be given unless the licensees give an undertaking that they will not claim any special relief in case of acquisition by the Municipality of their property for public purposes.

44-51. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(44) For expressing opinion that all old and secondhand clothings, blankets, etc., imported from Overseas should be disinfected at the port of landing, (45) For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee as to how the Health Department may be reorganized so that the Assistant Health Officers may devote more attention to certain special duties, (46) For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to submit a draft representation to Government requesting them to appoint representatives of the Trade Union as Honorary Magistrates for the trial of Municipal cases, (47-49) For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee (47) as to the advisability of making certain additions and alterations in Schedule H of the Municipal Act regarding articles liable to payment of Town Duties, (48) as to what should be the minimum wage for Municipal workers in different departments of the Municipality, and (49) as to the desirability of reducing hawkers' fees, etc., (50) For abolishing the granting of subventions to landlords for converting privies into water closets on the full flushing system and (51) For establishing a convention that resolutions pertaining to religion, religious customs or beliefs should not be brought before the House.

52. From Mr. V. G. Rao, seconded by Dr. M. C. Javie—For appointing Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morari to be a member of the Physical Training Committee.

53. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For expressing opinion that no encroachment on the public streets should be allowed except for approved architectural features.

54-55. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(54) For appointing Mr. Meyer Nissim to be a member of the Physical Training Committee, (55-56) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (55) as to what check is kept to ascertain the correct measurement of the works carried out by contractors for petty repairs and (56) as to what arrangements have been made to see that the lands acquired by the Municipality but not sold or leased are not used by anybody clandestinely.

57. From Mr. B. P. Wadke, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to keep all the Schools closed on the death anniversary of Mr. Jagannath Shankerseth and Mr. Dadabhai Navroji.

58. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the adulteration of ghee and butter prevailing in the City.

59. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For requesting Government to provide two or three swings in the Charni Road Gardens for the use of children and a few more benches.

60. From Mr. I. S. Patel, seconded by Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the advisability of introducing compulsory physical training in Municipal Schools.

61. From Dr. Accacio G. Viagas—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to an article appearing in the "Times of India" headed "A Mystery Disease" and for obtaining certain particulars about the disease.

62. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Mr. J. B. Bhanu Behram—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of erecting a decent fencing round the Victoria Square (Old Bhatia Baug).

63. From Mr. B. T. Desai, seconded by Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that the grade of pay of Junior Overseers in the Conservancy Branch should be Rs. 60-5-150 as in other departments.

64-65. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(64) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to

whether there are any schools with only a couple of boys in some classes and (65) For requesting the Tramways Company to consider the advisability of erecting Tramway shelters at certain places.

66. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For appointing Mr. B. N. Gamudia to be a member of the Committee appointed to consider the question of sitting accommodation of Councillors at Corporation meetings.

67. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner to provide sufficient latrines, bath rooms, etc., in scavengers' quarters at Dadar Road.

68. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For expressing opinion that further powers are desirable for the Municipality to control the elevational treatment of buildings and to prevent their being disfigured afterwards.

69. From Professor V. G. Rao—For requesting the Committee appointed to revise the constitution of the Schools Committee to expedite their report.

70. From Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For expressing opinion that Government should organize a body of City Guards to give help to the public on occasions of riots and for appointing a Committee to draw up a scheme for the purpose.

71. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Municipal Secretary to recirculate items on the Corporation's Agenda which are transferred to the end of the same Agenda or any other Agenda a few days before the items are likely to come up for consideration.

72. From Mr. Dostmahomed K. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. S. K. Purnala—For appointing Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon to be a member of the Drainage Committee.

73. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. F. R. Hirjibehdin—For appointing Mr. Haji Fateh Mahomed H. M. Maniar to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

74. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Standing Committee to provide a sum of Rs. 25 lacs in the Loan Works Budget for the next year for drainage in the North of the Island and for the improvement etc., of roads in G. Ward.

75. From Mr. Mahomed Umer Rajab—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the bad condition of Mahomedan Street.

76. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For resolving that the Corporation view with grave concern the transfer of a part-contrail over the City's Electric Supply to an American Syndicate.

77-78. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by hawkers (77) to shopkeepers at Erskine Road, Null Bazar and (78) to pedestrian and vehicular traffic at Bhulshwar Road.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

79. Regarding the question-naire received from the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee.

80. Regarding the re-organization of the Engineering Department.

81. Regarding retrenchment and reorganization in the department of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

82. Regarding the progress of the working of the Municipal Research Bureau.

83. Regarding the question of providing a slaughter house at the Bandra Slaughter Houses for slaughtering animals by Jhatha process.

84. Regarding the question of modifying the policy at present pursued of disallowing the construction of new milch cattle stables in the City, etc.

85. Regarding the nuisance caused by the stable situated to the west of Wasmal Building at Grant Road.

86. Regarding the report submitted by Major G. Covell, I.M.S., on Malaria in Bombay.

87. Regarding the leakage of water from Municipal lakes, etc., and the measures necessary for reducing the same.

88. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

89. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1929.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICEP. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	ALL	16,619
11 "	Narkunda	"	16,572
21 "	Rajputana	"	16,518
28 "	Morea	"	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESELS	19,648
12 "	Mantua	"	10,946
19 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	"	11,518
26 "	Ranpura	"	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak	WILL	10,946
9 "	Molani	"	20,837
16 "	Ranchi	"	16,650
23 "	Macedonia	"	11,120
30 "	Morea	"	10,951
7 Dec.	Naldara	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India	"	19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,614
28 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda	"	16,572
11 "	Razmak	"	10,946
18 "	Rajputana	FROM	16,518
25 "	Ranchi	"	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan	"	20,847
8 "	Morea	"	10,951
15 "	Mantua	"	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India	BOMBAY	19,649
1 Mar.	Molani	"	20,837
8 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	"	11,518
15 "	Ranpura	WITHOUT	16,601
22 "	Razmak	"	10,946
29 "	Naldara	"	16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi	"	16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi	TRAN-	16,614
19 "	Morea	SHIPMENT	10,951
26 "	Ranpura	"	16,601
3 May.	Narkunda	"	16,572
10 "	Viceroy of India	AT	19,648
17 "	Rajputana	"	16,518
24 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
31 "	Mooltan	"	20,847
7 Dec.	Macedonia	"	11,120

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.All passengers are required to be
in possession of pass-ports.
@ To Marseilles only.*Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for pas-
sengers from India.*Through steamers from Australia
have limited accommodation for pas-
sengers from India.SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN
TICKETS.FIRST and SECOND Saloon Re-
turn Tickets at Special Reduced
Rates will be issued for any Mail
steamer during the period, commen-
cing from Bombay with the sailing
of the S. S. "MAEDONIA" on
the 31st May 1930 and terminat-
ing with the steamer due in Bom-
bay on the 20th September 1930.
The fares will be as follows:-1st 2nd
Saloon Saloon
To London and back
by Sea .. £105 £75To London and back
via Marseilles includ-
ing P. & O. Special
Train across France
in both directions .. £120 £90To Marseilles and
back .. £100 £72
The accommodation allotted will
be the best available at time of
application.SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for
Single Berth Cabins between 1st
June and 18th January.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or
TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
29 Nov.	Dumana	8,427
10th Dec.	Domala	8,422
1930		
2nd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
"	Domala	8,422

These two vessels are only one
class ships. Fares as follows:-
Single Return.
Bombay to Plymouth, A 264 £112
B 260 £105
C 256 £98

SHIPPING.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via
Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast
Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in
demand.

For freights and other particulars
apply to:-Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE
& Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate BombayP. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

13th	Sept.	Molani	Colombo and Australia.
25th	"	Kiderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
27th	"	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
11th Oct.		Naldara	Australia.
25th	"	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
8th Nov.		Narkunda	Australia.
22nd	"	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
6th Dec.		Mooltan	Australia.
20th	"	Mantua	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.		Molani	Colombo and Australia.
17th	"	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
31st	"	Naldara	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.		Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
28th	"	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.		Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
25th April		Molani	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.Holiday Excursion Return Tickets
can be issued in the First Saloon
only at the following fares from
Bombay.To Fremantle .. £74
Adelaide .. £76
Melbourne .. £78
Sydney .. £80
Brisbane .. £82
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Tokushima Maru	5976	26 Sept. 3 Oct.	
Kashima Maru	6000	3 Oct. 11 Oct.	
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept. 14 Oct.	
Hakone Maru	10500	16 Oct. 24 Oct.	
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Oct. 24 Oct.	
Suwa Maru	10700	24 Oct. 30 Oct.	

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

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mankind."CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal
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INDIAN STATESMENDEWANS AND PRIME MINI-
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Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah
Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangachari,
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Bombay City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Dadabhai Jayanti by Gujarat Hindu Stree Mandal, the Mandal Hall, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament: Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Cheshire Regiment, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6.

Rugby: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Cathedral Old Boys, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
The ss. "Rajputana" with English mails of August 22, due at 6-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 7.

Parsi New Year: Day and Ganesh Chaturthi and Sanvatsari, (Public holiday)
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana "A" v. Poona R. F. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION, DADAR

Under the auspices of the S. S. Union, Dadar, "Mothers' Day" will be celebrated at Dhuru Terrace, Tilak Bridge, Dadar at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Dr. M. B. Velker will preside.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, Dr. S. K. Banerji, Meteorologist, Colaba Observatory will deliver a lecture on "The Effects of the Indian Mountain Ranges on the distribution of rainfall over the country" to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Secondary Training College Hall.

RAM MOHAN ROY'S WORKS

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union Principal R. P. Kar will conduct a study circle on the works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy once a fortnight. The inaugural meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Ram Mohan Ashram Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum. Those who are interested are cordially invited to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe on 2nd instant for Bombay via Ports of Call and is expected to arrive here on the 30th September.
The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 31st August last, the total mortality 484 was 39 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.4. The mortality for the 35th week of 1928 was 479 and death rate 19.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 was 630 and death rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths 164 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 18 attacks and 10 deaths during the week. Plague caused 1 attack (imported from Kolhapur) and 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 421 and compares favourably with that for the 35th week of 1928 when the figure was 380 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 396.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGHA.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangha (Social Equality League) of Dadar on Sunday morning under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Naik the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangha congratulates the students of the Depressed Classes of the Foras Road Municipal Marathi School for having taken a courageous, bold and self-respecting stand in asserting their right over the question of a common drinking pot and condemns the attitude of the Headmaster of that School in allowing unequal treatment to the students of Depressed Classes."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shimoh Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th August and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 24th via usual ports.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the

Mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 6th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 31st ultimo.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

CHILD DROWNED IN RESERVOIR

While playing near a reservoir in a Bhistry Moholla mosque, on Monday morning, Ismail Moosa, (2) slipped and fell into the water. His sister ran for help and raised an alarm, but before he could be rescued Ismail was drowned. At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of death by drowning was recorded.

THE PALESTINE SITUATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Muslim Committee and under the presidency of Sardar Sulaiman Cassim Haji Mitha a mass public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in the Juma Masjid to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.) to protest against the treatment given to the Arabs in Palestine. Arrangement for the loud-speakers has been made.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK PRICES

ADVANCE 18 PIS. ON BULLS BUYING

MIDSUMMER TEMPERAMENT OF THE MARKET.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 3.
Previous Closing Rate 19.53
To-day's Opening Rate 19.72
Difference +.19
To-day's Closing Rate 19.71
Difference +.18

Being influenced by firmer Liverpool advices and unfavourable crop reports the New York cotton market reopened at a rise of 19 points. At this level there was scattered selling which resulted in a small relapse of 10 points from the opening level and at the time of Liverpool closing January option was quoted 19.62. At this level the market showed midsummer temperament on bullish private crop estimates and prices were quoted 23 points over previous closing. Later on the market was subject to long liquidation and hedged selling which resulted in some business and the session closed at a rise of 18 points.

EXPECTATION.

The Liverpool market is due to open at a rise of 4 to 5 points and Broach April/May is expected to open at Rs. 352.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Previous Closing Rate 10.17
To-day's Opening Rate 10.21
Difference +.04
To-day's Closing Rate 10.30
Difference +.13

Reports of continuous drought in Texas were responsible for a rise of 4 points at the opening of the Liverpool market to-day. The market ruled very strong on a bullish circular issued by the Garside Cotton Service stating serious damage to the crop in South Texas owing to excessive heat. These reports indicated sharp decline in the condition of the crop with an unusual rapid deterioration. There was large buying and the market closed at a rise of 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points while Egyptian rose 20 points.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Memphis, Sept. 3, 9-10 a.m.:—
"Between midnight and day break light rains in New Orleans District. Cool weather in Eastern belt."

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

Bombay Govt's Memorandum to Simon Commission

The following is the concluding position of the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Simon Commission:—

If an Upper Chamber is constituted, the necessity of the special powers of vetoing and carrying which are at present vested in the Governor will to a large extent disappear. It will still, however, be necessary to retain with the Governor certain emergency power such as those mentioned below:—

In connection with the Budget, he should continue to have the power which he has at present in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the Provinces. In connection with legislation, he should have the power which he has at present under Section 72 (V), where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be moved, to certify that bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province and to direct that no proceedings shall be taken by the Council in relation to the bill, cause or amendment. The existing provision (Section 900) making the previous sanction of the Governor necessary for the introduction of any measure affecting the public revenues of the province, or imposing any charge on those revenues, should remain. The possibility of safeguarding the rights of existing members of the All-India Services should also be placed on him and all members of such services should have the right of direct appeal to him. It should be provided that no order affecting emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure and no order on a memorial should be passed to the disadvantage of an officer of the existing All-India Services without the personal concurrence of the Governor.

A provincial Public Services Commission should be created which should deal with the recruitment to all provincial services and should hear appeals from members of such services and of provincialised services with regard to orders of dismissal, removal or reduction. In certain classes of cases, to be specified by rules, there should be an appeal from such Commission to the Governor.

Coming to financial proposals, the Memorandum discusses at length the principle of the separation of revenue and concludes that the principle either in theory or practice is by no means so important as the framers of the present financial settlement tried to make out. The desideratum of a sound financial arrangement could be attained with a system of separation of sources modified by division of proceeds in the case of one or two heads of revenue. The other principles which must be taken into consideration are adequacy of resources and fairness between one province and another. These are as important as, if not more important than, the principle of separation of sources.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. Separate heads of revenue were assigned to the Central and Provincial Governments mainly on political grounds and according to the principle of efficiency of revenue administration. The separation which has resulted has been on no defined principles and no attempt is made to justify the assumption that the revenues assigned by the proposals should be considered to be the total of the "natural" provincial revenues. The memorandum proceeds to point out that it is impossible to define what revenues belong to the Central Government and what to the provinces and declares that the sources assigned to the industrial provinces like Bombay have been inadequate. In Bombay revenues have not grown at all but in all cases have actually been decreasing. On the other hand the clamour of the nation-building department for greater and greater expenditure has been insistent. And yet this Government had in most cases to mark time, and a period of stagnation and in some cases almost retrogression has been witnessed since the Meston settlement. From the point of view of Bombay and Bengal is in the same position—the settlement has not given adequate resources for the functions assigned to the provincial governments. Judged according to the principle of adequacy of resources the settlement has been a failure. The failure is not realised by the agricultural provinces because of the dragging effect of the remission of contributions. But sooner or later they will come into line with us and demand in the interest of their growing needs that the provinces ought to be assigned a substantial share from the taxation of industry and

commerce within their borders. This has been really admitted by the Meston Committee.

Discussing proposals for a new financial settlement, the Government of Bombay mention the limitations of the problem. The first limitation is that any change in the distribution of the heads of revenue must not be so arranged as to reduce the sum total of the present provincial revenues.

Considerations of practicability require that any proposed change should not affect the various provinces adversely as compared with their present financial position. From this it follows that any gain which any of the provinces proposes to have by the new settlement must be at the cost of the Government of India. In other words a new settlement can only divert a share of the future surpluses of the Government of India to the provincial Government.

BALANCING FACTORS.

Before discussing the various alternative proposals the memorandum enumerates the balancing factors which are:

1. The super-tax on companies.
2. The non-judicial stamps which were proposed to be centralised by the Finance Members' Conference of 1926.
3. The provincial receipts from opium.
4. The receipts from excise duty on foreign liquor.
5. The new duty on tobacco.
6. The succession duties.

As regards the last two, we need not consider them except when suggesting methods of making up the deficit in the Government of India's budget caused by the new proposals. As regards provincial receipts from opium and excise duty on foreign liquor, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that for administrative reasons these duties must remain provincial. These two balancing factors cannot, therefore, be used and the only factors which remain, therefore, are the super-tax on companies, profits and non-judicial stamps. As regards super-tax on companies, it is of the Government of Bombay cannot, therefore, agree to surrender this wholly to the Government of India. Government of Bombay's proposal is to claim a half share of the total taxes on incomes and surrender the items of revenue under non-judicial stamps which the Conference of Financial Representatives proposed to be centralised.

This would mean that the provinces would surrender Rs. 137 lakhs (in 1925-26) to the Government of India and get a half share of incometax i.e. Rs. 769 lakhs. The Government of India, paid under devolution Rule 15 Rs. 26 lakhs in 1925-26. The net deficit to the Government of India would, therefore be Rs. 606 lakhs. The sum gained by the various provinces under the proposal would be as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Madras	42.22
Bombay	137.25
Bengal	254.80
United Provinces	38.25
Punjab	22.71
Burma	76.73
Bihar and Orissa	15.83
Central Provinces	16.29
Assam	6.53

The memorandum then explains the methods of making up the Government of India's deficit. Firstly excise duty on tobacco should be allocated to the Government of India and as a rough estimate a sum of 2 or 3 crores would become available for that Government from this duty. The second method would be either an increase in the rates of Customs duties or else the normal growth of Customs revenue. In the last seven years the Customs revenue has increased from 30 to 50 crores, and it still has some capacity for growth owing to the increase in International trade. An increase in the next two or three years of 2 or 3 crores seems a reasonable increase to expect. The third way in which the deficit is likely to be reduced is the growth of incometax revenue. At present the total incometax revenue in Bombay is 3 1/4 crores or less. In normal times the revenue in Bombay might certainly increase by a couple of crores of which Government of India would get half. A share of revenue from death duties should be assigned to the Central Government.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

To sum up: It seems reasonable to assume that the Government of India's deficit would soon be wiped out by the normal increase in Customs and incometax revenues and the levying of the tobacco duty and the process would be assured by the introduction at an early date of death duties. The problem of meeting the Government of India's deficit is not therefore insurmountable. Before, however, the duty on tobacco begins to function, and the total expected increases in Customs and Income tax revenue materialise, there will, it is anticipated, be a deficit in the Government of India's budget. To meet this a pro rata contribution

MOVE FOR GENERAL DEADLOCK

WOMEN STRIKERS UR. GE HOLDING ON

VISITS FROM CHAWL TO CHAWL

The women strikers in the mill area have taken up the task of urging the strikers to hold on till all their grievances are redressed. On Monday evening and Tuesday morning a large number of women strikers went to different chawls and mills requesting the women workers not to go to work. In about a fortnight those workers who had gone to their villages are expected in Bombay and they also expect the report of the Strike Enquiry Court. The strikers are, therefore, trying their best to bring about a general deadlock in the next few days.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN THEATRE

TWO PERSONS SUCCUMB.

MADRAS Sept. 2.

Periappan, a native of Thiruvannamalai and his uncle were brought to Madras last week suffering from gun shot wounds and admitted to General Hospital, where the former succumbed to his injuries. Police inquest disclosed that deceased and companion by his uncle and other members of his family attended a dramatic performance at Thiruvannamalai. Two shots were fired in the middle of the performance hitting three persons, of whom one died in the local hospital and the others were brought down to Madras. It is alleged the shots were fired by the enemies of the proprietor. The police are investigating.—A. P.

INDUS FLOODS SUBSIDING.

MULTAN, Sept. 2.
The flood situation is slightly better. The river is subsiding. No loss of life has been reported so far but crops have been seriously damaged.—A. P.

INSOLVENCY COURT

J. J. SOPHER GRANTED PERMISSION TO DO BUSINESS.

At the Insolvency Sitting of the High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Rangnathkar, an application was made for the Extension of protection order for J. J. Sopher, who had been adjudicated an insolvent in connection with his share transactions.

His Lordships, granted extension for two months, and on the insolvent's further application, allowed him permission to do business as a money changer on the condition that he should allocate one-fourth of his income for the benefit of his creditors.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 3.
Silver Ready 24 1 0
Higher 0 2 0
Silver Forward 24 3 0
Higher 0 2 0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept. 3.
1st Settlement 55 0 0
2nd Settlement 55 15 0

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 3.
Messrs. P. Chrysall and Co.:—"We understand that the weather is cloudy with scattered showers in the drought areas. We think there is the possibility of a reaction after the recent advance, but do not expect much change before the bureau report."

Messrs. Breal and Co.:—"Considering the reports coming to hand from America, our market is disappointing and the advance has failed to stimulate the demand in any way, the Trade evidently mistrusting the market. In our opinion the next Bureau crop estimate will have to be 15,200,000 bales or below for present prices to be maintained."

must be taken from the provinces in proportion to their net gain under the new settlement. This contribution, if levied, should be remitted as soon as new taxation or growth in the old heads of revenue wipes out the deficit in the Government of India's budget.

The Government of Bombay recommend the separation of accounts from audit, the subordination of accounts to the local Governments and the separation of provincial balances from the balances of the Government of India are ultimately essential to provincial financial autonomy.

ABDUCTION OF MARRIED WOMAN

Jury's "Perverse Verdict" Set Aside

HIGH COURT DECISION

Before Justices Patkar and Wyld on the Appellate Side of the High Court was heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum in the case of three persons charged with abducting a young married girl with immoral purpose, and ill-treating her in various ways for a period of eight months. They were found not guilty by the jury, but the Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, sent the case to the High Court for disposal.

The accused in the case are: (1) Ramganda Patil, (2) Babuganda Patil, (3) Dada Rama Malbade and (4) Rajaram Dhondichand. It was alleged that in January 1926, these four persons with the help of another accomplice who is absconding forcibly seized one Kalawa, a 17-year-old wife of an agriculturist as she was returning alone from the fields and drove her off in a motor car. She was taken from village to village for a period of eight months, during which she was confined in a solitary room, and the first two accused outraged her modesty on several occasions. The accused also extorted from her a document purporting to be a sale of the land she had inherited from her father, without paying any price and holding out threats of physical violence. It was registered subsequently and attested by the fourth accused.

During all this time, the girl's father-in-law had been making anxious enquiries about her. He came across the sale deed which gave him a clue to her whereabouts. Armed with a search-warrant from the Magistrate, the police broken open a solitary room belonging to the fourth accused, and rescued the girl who was confined there.

"A PERVERSE VERDICT."
The jury on a majority of three to two found all the accused "not guilty." The Judge accepted the verdict so far as the fourth accused was concerned, but disagreeing with regard to the first three accused. He referred the matter to the High Court observing:—"Their guilt is so clearly and so fully proved that the verdict in their favour came to me quite as a surprise. The verdict seems to me so unreasonable that I cannot help calling it perverse."

Their Lordships agreed with the Sessions Judge and sentenced the first and second accused to four years' and the third to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 4, 1923

Reactionary Proposals.

The full text is now published
of the recommendations of the
Government of Bombay contained
in their memorandum submitted
to the Simon Commission. We
have commented before on a brief
summary of the recommendations,
as reported in the Press. We
shall, therefore, now confine our-
selves to only a few salient points
specially emphasised by the Gov-
ernment themselves. About the
recommendations in general, it
is enough to say that they are
reactionary and represent a par-
tisan view, inspired more by
bureaucratic interests than the
interests of the people. The Gov-
ernment begin by observing:
"Dyarchy, as has been admitted
by its authors, has obvious de-
fects, and the Government of
Bombay are strongly of opinion
that it should be wholly discon-
tinued if this is found possible." But they proceed straight to make out that the discontinuance of Dyarchy is not possible and to suggest substitutes which are either disguised forms of Dyarchy or are otherwise mischievous.

These subterfuges are prompted by a pretended fear that complete provincial autonomy may, "at any rate during the first few years," involve grave risks which only special safeguards can avoid. The greatest risk is apprehended in the transference of Law and Order and Land Revenue. "One suggested safeguard is the creation of a Governor's Council of four members, all nominated by himself, possessing some revisory control over the Legislative Council and some direct control over the administration of Law and Order and Land Revenue. It is suggested that in the event of a difference of opinion arising between the Ministers and the Council, the decision of the latter "should be final and binding on the Legislative Council." Under this system Dyarchy is maintained in a form, apparently attenuated but in practice more mischievous. At present the Councillors in charge of Law and Order feel at least some direct responsibility. But under the system proposed, the Ministers in charge of the subjects will be held responsible by the Legislature for any inefficiency which may in reality be due to the interference of the Councillors, comfortably shelved from censure. The system would be grossly unfair to the Ministers and would encourage irresponsibility in the Councillors, who would be sure to point at the Ministers when things go wrong. Another safeguard suggested is the creation of a Second Chamber on a high property franchise, one-third of whose members are to be nominated by the Governor. We must summarily dismiss the idea of provincial Second Chambers, however constituted, at least on the ground that they are utterly superfluous. As regards safeguards against possible maladministration of Law and Order and Land Revenue, the best safeguards are to make the persons in charge of the subjects wholly responsible to the Legislature and to appoint only Indians in the administration of these departments. Safeguards are necessary only when the departments are controlled by aliens who have no

permanent stake or interest in the country and are not responsible to the public.

The Government's majority recommendation against the separation of Sind is surprising and hardly convincing. It is based on sweeping generalisations, not borne out by facts and figures. Those interested in the separation may rely far more on the National Convention than on Government. The remarks on separate electorates are halting and half-hearted. The majority of the Government, two members dissenting, hold the view that "separate electorates have accentuated ill-feeling between the two communities" and add: "This is what one would ordinarily expect. So long as such electorates exist, candidates of either side make no effort to and have no inducement to understand and meet the views of the other side. The Muslims' fear that they would not be elected at all in joint electorates is a very genuine one. But reservation would to a considerable extent at least meet this difficulty." Holding these views Government ought to have developed them more fully and suggested details about reservation. But for obvious reasons they have shirked this responsibility and left the question to be settled by the communities concerned without giving them the full benefit of their own administrative experience. If they value self-determination on this point, why should it not be valued with regard to the whole Constitution, at least? However, Government's memoranda notwithstanding the new Constitution is being forged and will be enforced mainly by the exertions of the people themselves. The memoranda are only so many reminders to the people of the hindrances they have to reckon with.

Die-hard Attitude

The Government Bench in the Legislative Assembly will have to thank themselves when they find that the die-hard attitude they take up in replying to interpellations on questions of vital importance for national progress embitters the Opposition. Colonel Gidney could not secure from Sir Frank Noyce even the assurance that professional opinion will be considered when Government take steps regarding the recommendations of the Fletcher Committee's Report. The Home Member, interpellated in regard to Government intentions about the Public Safety Ordinance, deigned only to reply that the President's ruling which was still operative precluded the Public Safety Bill from being taken into consideration and that as regards the future course to be taken by Government, it depended upon contingencies which Government could not determine. What are these contingencies? Sir James Crerar and his colleagues ignore the great and vital necessity of taking the leaders of public opinion into full confidence and have hopes of checking discontent through "resolute" Government. And then they talk of "contingencies" which cannot be determined. The same desire to withhold from the public valuable information was evidenced in the refusal by Government to lay upon the table the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India in regard to the amendment of legislative rules. The paltry excuse given was that it was "not in the public interest." It may not be in the bureaucratic interest to publish the correspondence. It is certainly in the public interest

that it should be made available for public information.

In marked and pleasing contrast with this obstinate and reactionary attitude of the Government Bench is the conduct of the popular representatives of the Assembly who consented to withdraw the resolution censuring Government for amending the legislative rules, on the advice of President Patel that a censure motion was unnecessary in view of the Law Member's assurance that in future the Assembly would be entitled to be consulted before such important procedural amendments were made. It is significant, by the way, that President Patel emphasized during the discussion that no amendment of the rules could take away the "inherent power" of the Chair. It is an interpretation of the rights of the Chair in thorough consonance with parliamentary tradition.

Chancellor Must Go.

Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner for Palestine, has issued an amazing proclamation after his return from England regarding the situation in that unhappy land. There will be no quarrel amongst all upholders of public peace and security in Palestine that stern measures must be taken to suppress violence but Sir John Chancellor's declaration that "in view of recent events" he has decided to suspend the discussions, which, in accordance with the promise he gave to the Committee of the Arab Executive, he had initiated with Whitehall, can hardly be called an act of statesmanship. If discussions are needed, they are needed most at this time. We had hoped that the Labour Government had already realised the necessity of separating the political issue in Palestine from the religious one. The acute political discontent and apprehensions from which the Arab community suffers cannot be checked by this threat to shut off negotiations. The way out of the impasse lies in continuing them and in introducing in Palestine a system of genuine responsible government by the abolition of the mandate.

It is, indeed, a matter for considerable surprise and it will certainly arouse the strongest bitterness amongst the Arab population that Sir John Chancellor should have been so ill-advised as to make palpably one-sided statements in his declaration of policy. His scathing condemnation of the Arabs as being guilty of savage murders of defenceless Jews indicates either a poverty of statesmanship or an inextinguishable desire to take sides when the strictest impartiality was necessary on the part of the British High Commissioner. His proclamation will only aggravate the situation. Sir John Chancellor has only just returned to Palestine from England and yet he has had the temerity to pass sweeping judgment, in anticipation of judicial enquiry, on the Arabs. Lord Melchett speaking at a Jewish meeting in London, declared that the position which had been allowed to arise in Palestine was a disgrace to any British administration. We entirely agree. But that disgrace has been outmatched by the outrage on public decency which the High Commissioner has perpetrated by his proclamation. He has shown himself unfit to hold even for a day the position he occupies to-day and the Labour Government must at once recall him. If they do not, they will confirm the suspicion of all disinterested people that their policy in Palestine is to suppress all legitimate aspirations of the Arabs.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(BY B. M. D.)
XV.

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

WHY SELF-GOVERNMENT IS DELAYED.

Mr. V. H. Rutherford, in his book "Modern India," published in 1926, says:—

"Has India to be sacrificed for ever on the altar of British high finance? History answers: 'Yes! It is always so under foreign rule.' Sir John Strachey, Finance Member of the Government of India, answered 'Yes.' British Imperialists say 'Yes,' in the immortal jingle: 'My country, right or wrong.'"

"New India" of the 24th November, 1927, said:—

"It is the financiers who decide questions of peace and war, for without their help war cannot be carried on. It is they who gradually draw within their nets the resources of a country, obtain concessions, form companies, monopolise oil districts and other sources of potential wealth. India has lost heavily by this

heinous policy. The "Guardian" of India hands over to his countrymen large slices of his 'ward's property thus depriving the ward of his resources—resources which the latter will only be able to recover hereafter by buying out the foreigner at a tremendous price. This policy is called euphemistically 'Protecting British Interests,' and this is why Indian self-government is delayed. It is not Indian interests but foreign capitalist interests that British rule protects in this country, and unless we obtain Home Rule very quickly, we shall find our Home despoiled of all valuable furniture. Let us urge on our members in the Councils to oppose all concessions to foreigners."

STTORES PURCHASE REVELATIONS.

The Report of the Incheape Committee said:—

"The High Commissioner (for India) has drawn our attention to the fact that indentors frequently tie his hands restricting him, in spite of his protests, to a particular manufacture or source of supply. This invariably denotes the payment of higher prices than would otherwise be necessary, and the High Commissioner has furnished us with several instances where large sums of money have been lost both to the Central and Provincial Governments as the result of such restrictions, and also by indentors (Continued on Page 9.)

THE BANE OF COMMUNALISM

(BY SHARAT KUMAR.)

The field of Indian politics has, of late, been filled with noxious vapours and poisonous gases that are affecting the atmosphere of a peaceful city and rural life. The more we speak about the religious fanatics with the intention of bringing about peace and goodwill, the farther do fly the prospects of amicable settlement of religious disputes. A sturdy and violent defence of one party leads more to its estrangement with the other, and the width of the gulf of disunity increases every minute with surprising rapidity; and if this process is allowed to go on unchecked or unsubsided, fury of the fanatic will be the order of the day. While advocating a more rational and considerate activity on either side, one desires it to adopt a servile submissiveness. Religious fights are due simply either to the gross misunderstanding of the essentials of religious doctrines, or the fact that the motive of those who bring these in for misdirecting the innocent and honest zeal of the ignorant followers is to gain their own selfish ends. The first thing, therefore, that a real well-wisher of the country must do is to do his best to clear away the clouds of misunderstandings, and lay bare the designs of the selfish fame-hunters. Legalization of communal electorates for the purpose of selecting candidates for seats in the legislatures lies at the root of the whole evil.

WHAT IS THE RIGHT LEAD?

One simply looks with a sense of wonder and amazement at the attitude of the bureaucracy towards the communal disturbances in putting these forward as a plea for maintaining its own authority. Responsible persons from both the communities should never harbour tendency of finding

faults in those who are, by chance, led to follow some other faith. Personal ability, education, and efficiency, rather than castes or creeds must be the final factor for selection everywhere. Political or other leaders, if they really have the interests of the nation at heart, will never mislead others in the realms of blind religion and do well vigilantly to suppress all endeavours on the part of fanatics to seek the aid of religion for gaining their foolish or selfish ends. Working persistently for the abolition of communalism altogether, we should first try to remove the disproportionate devotion of particular sections of the people to a particular religion; for the more one thinks the more one finds the spirit of harmony and conciliation in the higher principles of all important religions. This business of beating about the bush followed in religious strifes should more clearly be brought home to the public mind by putting forth the characteristics of the union of all religions of the world. The success of any such attempt depends much upon the effect it produces on the ignorant masses; and for this, these masses must be made to take a keener interest in the peace and well-being of social life. There is not the slightest chance of any benefit coming out of impracticable theories that are being put forward from some quarters.

THE TWO FACTORS.

Two factors add fuel to the fire of communal unrest. There are the fame and place-hunters with an axe to grind, and there is the ignorant mob plunged in blind faith. The mob only knows how to die for its religion, but knows not that dying without any appreciable advantage to their own faith is not only of no use, but is injurious to its cause. It is this mob that is wielded as an effective weapon by the mischief mongers for the satisfaction of their personal ambitions. Expansion of the educational facilities will mitigate the evil; but this

Notes of the Day

End of Hunger Strike.

It is a great relief to learn that as a result of the intervention by the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee the hunger strikers in the Lahore Jail have discontinued their strike. The members of the Committee say in a press statement: "In deference to our sincere desire, and at our earnest request, and further, in view of the condition of Jatindranath Das, one of the hunger-strikers, Bhagat Singh and all others have discontinued from five to-day the long-drawn hunger-strike." The Committee deserves to be congratulated on its kindly and successful intervention. But are we to understand that it did not give the prisoners a moral assurance that their demand for a treatment due to political prisoners would soon be conceded by Government? A humane course for the Government would have been to concede the demand at least pending the consideration of the question by the Committee.

Foreign Liquor.

The Prohibition League of India has issued a valuable bulletin on Foreign Liquor in India by Rev. Herbert Anderson, Hon. Secretary, Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London. The author demonstrates with authoritative figures that there has been a steady rise in the quantity of foreign liquor imported into India during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of population. The rise is also in sharp contrast with the appreciable decrease in the consumption of country liquor in several provinces in consequence of the prohibition propaganda by the people with the precarious assistance of provincial Governments. The contrast shows the danger of the one-sided prohibition aimed mostly against country liquor. Provincial Governments have not much control over the importation of foreign liquor; but if they are sincere in their professions of sympathy with prohibition, they can do much to minimise the use of foreign liquor in their respective provinces and to persuade the Government of India to restrict its importation.

Useful Activity.

It is good to find that the "Foreign Department" of the Indian National Congress has initiated a very welcome educative and political propaganda by the issue of bulletins giving an exhaustive idea of the position of Indians overseas and the educational opportunities offered for Indian students on the Continent. Some time ago it issued a valuable Note "on the Indian Position in East Africa," a document which deserved to be translated in the vernaculars so that the people should be made aware of the acute disabilities from which their countrymen overseas suffer. The "Foreign Department" of the Congress has now issued a Note on "Education in Germany" with special reference to education in Engineering. The publication gives in a short compass a mass of practical and useful information and we hope it will be widely circulated amongst our university students.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is not so much being exempt from faults, as having overcome them, that is an advantage to us."

Dean Swift.

Eis Fate.

"The man I marry," said the blonde widow, "must be a hero."
"He will be," replied the savage bachelor.

will take its own time, and the masses will continue to be victims to the emotional appeals of the "heroes" of the day till then, unless the enthusiastic and intelligent youths come forward to save them from their friends.

All the different currents of public activities must, therefore, be brought forward towards creating the necessary understanding of the inoffensive nature of religious principles. Concentration of strength is the chief factor in the effectiveness of a programme, and it is by such concentration of force, ideals and ambitions that the nation can lead itself to peace and prosperity.

"THROUGH MY GLASSES"**What the Running Tells**

(BY "PILOT").

There are not many people who could have had pleasurable recollections of the first big fixture of the season. Poona does contrive to live up to its reputation for providing unpleasant surprises.

Readers of my notes must have only had a flutter on KHUMAYSSA who won the important Dealers' New Plate. It will be recalled that she failed miserably three days earlier when up against a moderate lot of performers and I mentioned that she had poor assistance from the saddle.

"Senex" who has a record for consistency, included in his selections last week such winners as LOWMOOR, ALL'S WELL, TALES OF ESSEX, ATHOL and GOOD TIME and those who followed his advice must have had a profitable afternoon.

PRINCE ARTHUR was evidently in no mood for racing last week. He was hopelessly left in the race for the Lincoln Plate in which he was perhaps the best backed. There are other races for this useful son of Arthur B and I am sure he will bring back some of the lost money.

The Kashmir owned country-breds are leaving their mark at Poona this season. ALL'S WELL has already done enough for the season and it shall not surprise me to see her retire unscathed during the campaign. ATHOL put up a fine performance in winning the Lincoln Plate. This chestnut son of Arthur B is likely to engage the close attention of the handicapper for the rest of the season.

Though among the beaten brigade

in the race won by ATHOL, QUI VIVE gave a forward display. Mr. Chino's filly is nicely to hand and must get her heat in front ere long. IT SNOWS found the mile for the Trial Plate a bit too short. This one wants a galloping course and there are several long distance events over which he should shine. Follow him.

WILLIAM'S MOUNT was set a hard task to concede weight all round in the Criterion. The six-year old son of Mount William ran out his race with rare courage for a horse who is not sturdily built. I have an idea that he will win again.

I made a favourable note of LAZY MARTIN who is fast improving. This one is in Higgins' care and will bear watching. A smart youngster, owned by S. S. Akkasabhai Maharaj is RED RUNNER. This three year old son of Franklin was at the top of the field for a part of the journey in the Baldyle Plate and showed a good turn of speed. Another race or two should bring him on immensely.

OCTOBER must find a place on your list. He finished close on the heels of the placed horses in the Poona Arab Stakes. He may find a winning opportunity in moderate company.

MELESGENES can still raise a gallop as was demonstrated in the race for the Trial Plate. A longer distance may see this long striding gelding to advantage. He looks remarkably well.

The following should be noted—TUSCULUM, GRAND WAZIR, HIGHERNESS, TYNAGH, RIYAD II.

WEEK-END CRICKET**MARSHALL SCORES A CENTURY****PROLIFIC SCORING ON KENNEDY SEA FACE**

Some big scores were registered during the week-end on the Kennedy Sea Face. The Parsi Gym. entertained the Bombay Gym. to a one and a half day match which began on Saturday, when the visitors, batting first, ran up a total of 169 runs. Two, who went in first wicket down, played the Parsi Gymkhana began their innings badly, but a good stand by Marshall was chiefly responsible for their being able to collect 227 runs. With eight wickets down they were still forty runs in arrears when Tarapore went out to join Marshall, but this partnership realized nearly a hundred runs and placed the Parsi in a safe position. In their second innings the Bombay Gym. scored 148 runs of which Pogron contributed an attractive 56, but since the second innings could not be completed the Parsi were left winners on the first.

Playing against the Islam Gym. on Saturday the Imperial Bank put up 129 for 9 wickets. The home side found it difficult to obtain runs and they had only scored 57 for 6 wickets when rain put a stop to the game.

Raffi Bros. were no match for the Hindu Gym. who won as they liked their Saturday fixture. The visitors scored 104 but it only required the Gym. opening pair Dabholkar and V. S. Dongre to obtain the runs.

On Sunday the Islam Gym. were in the right mood for they succeeded in defeating the strong Govd Saraswat combination by 85 runs. Similarly the Hindu Gym. had no difficulty in disposing of the Young Friends Union Cricket Club. The visitors batted first and collected 98 runs in face of some steady bowling. At their effort the Gym's batting was very confident and every one of the six batsmen who played contributed his quota of runs, the Gym. eventually winning easily by six wickets.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)
Remittances during the week ending 31st August 1929:—
Sterling purchased in India 1,995,000.
Total 1,995,000
Total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 31st August 1929:—
Sterling purchased in India Rs. 2,305,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to home Treasury 7,500,000
Total 9,805,000

TUESDAY'S ATTENDANCE

1,16,418

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—
The attendance shows an improvement of 1,650, and the total today is 1,16,418.

SUFFERING SIND NO LONGER CINDERELLA

(Continued from page 12.)

her love towards its people. Her knowledge of Sind covered many years and was of a very intimate kind. She had travelled in Sind on many occasions and had associated herself with all movements in which Sind was concerned.

SIND, NO MORE "CINDERELLA". It seemed to her that Sind always felt very wrongly that she was the "Cinderella" of the great Presidency. Set between the sea and the great corridor of desert she felt that she was ever neglected and that Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak were more accessible to her administrators. But today in her hour of desolation and in the hour of impending tragedy Sind was "Cinderella" no longer. The whole Presidency would come to her aid. It was superfluous for her to move the resolution asking that a fund should be collected and that citizens of Bombay should support the magnificent movement inaugurated by the Governor.

NATION'S DEBT. She knew that not only Bombay but the whole of India owed to Sind a much greater debt than they had yet recognised. Sind had added her contribution to Indian history in a fashion that many people did not recognise. Year after year, unrecognised and unadvertised Sind had given to India some of the greatest poets and intellectuals. The traditions of Sind were such that did not leave any room for those conflicts which had stigmatised the public life of other provinces. Sind had produced many unofficial ambassadors and patriots and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah was one of them (cheers).

After eloquently describing the woes of the people of Sind Mrs. Naidu said it was their duty to help them in their terrible plight and show that the people of Bombay were sharers in sorrow that had visited Sind.

TRUE TEST OF SYMPATHY. Mr. Jinnah in seconding the resolution said that after the authoritative account which His Excellency had given, it was natural for them to express their sorrow for those men, women and children of Sind who were overwhelmed with the terrible disaster. The speaker was born in that province and hence had great love for it. He thought the people of Sind would justly appreciate and feel grateful to the Government for taking all the measures and placing all the available resources for the alleviation of the sufferings of the people (applause).

The true test of the sympathy that the people of Bombay felt for Sind could only be marked and recorded by the material contribution they made to the Relief Fund that was proposed to be started. He knew that Bombay

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION

A group of the Members of the Indian Deputation sent by the East African Indian Congress to educate public opinion in India as regards the position of Indians in East Africa. Mr. J. B. Pandya, the Leader of the Deputation is sitting in the centre.

was passing through a period of trade depression and that she was suffering. But what were the sufferings of Bombay compared to the deluge with which Sind was faced now? He appealed to the generosity of Bombay to rise to the occasion and give a helping hand to the unhappy people of Sind.

Sir Dinshaw Petit supporting the resolution said that it was not the time for making speeches but time for action. He hoped Bombay would respond generously to the Relief Fund.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Sir Dinshaw Petit moved the third resolution appointing a Committee. He said that an alteration had been made in the resolution as it was thought that the original one, by implication, might have led to misunderstandings. When the mover mentioned the fact to Sir Reginald Spence, he readily agreed to the following altered resolution:—

"That this meeting resolves that a Committee be appointed with power to add to their number to collect subscriptions, to manage the funds and if necessary to co-operate with any other agencies having the same objects and that the Committee shall consist of the following gentlemen: That Mr. R. P. Masani, shall be the Secretary, and Mr. J. G. R. land and Mr. Vithaldas Kanji shall be Joint Treasurers.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following are members of the Committee with Sir Reginald Spence as its Chairman.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Sir Dinshaw Petit.
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. H. P. Mody.
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.
Sir Cowasji Adenwalla.
Mr. J. B. Petit.
Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
Mr. R. P. Masani.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Mr. Rahimtoola Cino.
Mr. Salehoy Barodawalla.
Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.
Mr. Bandalibhoy Hajibhoy Lalji.
Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji.
Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha.
Mr. Ameerudin Shalebhoy Tyabji.
Hakim Mahomed Davam.
Mr. Hasanali Rahimtoola.
Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Mr. Haridas Madhavdas.
Mr. Idanmal, Pothumal Bros.
Mr. Anandilal Potdar.
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Sir Chumilal Mehta.
Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
Mr. L. R. Tairsee.
Mr. Shantidas A. Shali.
Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas.
Mr. Lalji Narani.
Mr. Jannadas Mehta.
Sir Victor Sassoon.
Mr. Albert Raymond.
Mr. Meyer Nissim.
Mr. Greville Bullock.
Mr. Alwyn Ezra.

The speaker trusted that the Committee appointed would give as good an account of relief work as that shown by the Gujarat Flood Relief Committee. He had no doubt that the Committee being a fully representative one would enjoy the confidence of every community.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Mayor of Bombay, said that he could declare without fear of contradiction that Bombay had world-wide reputation for philanthropy. He expected nothing but warm and generous response from them to the relief fund.

Mr. J. Addyman supported the resolution. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor said that the people of the Presidency felt very grateful for the keen interest His Excellency had taken in the relief work and for putting in to operation every resource into that channel. Mr. Lalji Narani seconding the vote, it was passed with acclamation.

N. W. RAILWAY**FURTHER BREACHES**

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 2.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi wires under date September 2:—

With reference to my telegram of the 29th ultimo, the line between Lilla and Khushab is also breached and unsafe for passage of trains. Transshipment is impossible. Booking of all description of traffic is therefore stopped between Malakwal and Khushab till further notice.—Free Press.

KOTADU, Sept. 3.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires:—
The line between Mahmudkot and Gurmani has breached in several places. Transshipment is impossible. Booking of all traffic has been stopped beyond Mahmudkot till further advice.—Free Press.

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The Divisional Transportation Officer, N. W. Railway, Lahore, wires as follows under date today:—

With reference to my wire of 21-8-29, the booking of coaching traffic was resumed upto Baijnath Purwala on the 1st, but owing to heavy rain the line between Jawala Mukhi Road and Bainath Purwala became unsafe on the same date rendering the transshipment and passage of trains impassable. The coaching traffic has, therefore, been stopped beyond Jawalamukhi Road. No 1 Up and 2 Down and 3 Up and 4 Down passenger trains will therefore only run between Pathankot and Jawalamukhi Road until further notice. It is hoped to resume traffic up to Baijnath Purwala by the 5th inst. Goods traffic still remains restricted on the Kangra Valley Branch.—Free Press.

PUNJAB FLOOD RELIEF**MEETING AT PESHAWAR.**

PESHAWAR, Sept. 2.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall to-day which was addressed by the Chief Commissioner who made an appeal for funds for relief of the distressed. He gave a pathetic account of the sufferings of the people and the immense loss to property and

crops. The tragedy, he said, was unprecedented in the history of the Frontier Province.—A. P.

Allegations against Calcutta Stock Exchange President

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Solicitor, it is alleged, was insulted by a European G. C. Montgomery, President, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association. Yesterday afternoon it is reported, eight share brokers of the Association were arrested for making a row in front of the Association and Mr. Khaitan was invited by the members to take necessary steps. At the gate, Mr. Khaitan, it is alleged, was "roughly handled, pushed down the stairs and insulted" by Montgomery before the members inside and the public outside.

The members at an emergent meeting resolved that the President should apologise to Mr. Khaitan by Thursday failing which another special meeting of the Association is to be held on the 12th to decide further steps.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED**RELEASED ON PERSONAL RECOGNISANCE**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Ray, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and several others were arrested this morning in connection with the procession and meetings held to celebrate the Political Sufferers' Day. Mr. Ray was released on a personal recognisance bond.—Free Press.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for 1 1/2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 3rd September 1929. Total amounts offered were Rs. 64,25,000 and Rs. 3,32,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-7-9 and above aggregating Rs. 57,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-1-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-1-0 were allotted approximately 85 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of three months' bills accepted was Rs. 92,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months and three months bills were Rs. 4-15-10 and Rs. 3-11-4 per annum respectively.

The total amount of 12 months' bills sold from the 30th August to the 2nd September 1929 was Rs. 18,00,000. Twelve months' bills will be sold at Rs. 94-14-0 per cent from the 4th September 1929 until further notice.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 10th September 1929. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday the 14th September 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

MAINTAIN "STATUS QUO" OF WAILING WALL.**Muslims in London Condemn Zionist Attitude****DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNMENT.**

LONDON, Sept. 2.
A meeting of the Muslims in London presided over by Sir Zafar Khan Ali Khan to-day adopted a resolution recording its sense of horror at the tragic events in Palestine and expressing its deep sympathy with the families of the killed and the wounded; and viewing with anxiety and alarm the aggressive attitude originally adopted by the Zionist community in an attempt to change the 'status quo' of the Wailing Wall which has led to bloodshed.

The meeting also passed a resolution drawing the attention of the British Government to the

resentment and alarm created in the entire Muslim world by the helpless state of the Arabs in the Holy Land and the danger to which the Muslim sacred places were exposed by the ambitions of the Jewish Colonies.

The meeting resolved to form a deputation to place the resolutions in the hands of the Colonial Secretary and take steps to obtain the true facts of the origin of the trouble in Palestine and place them before the British Government in London.

H. H. the Aga Khan will be asked to patronise the movement.—Reuter.

FIGHT FOR CAPTURING GARDEZ**Severe Fighting Continues****HAZARAS' DEMAND**

SIMLA, Sept. 2.
Fighting still continues in the neighbourhood of Gardez. It appears that General Mahomed Siddique has posted a force with artillery on some heights at Baladeh about eight miles east of Gardez, and that it is this force which is engaged with Nadir Khan's lashkars under Shah Mahmud.

According to the latest information true between Kbul Government and the Hazaras continues. The Hazaras' chief demands are local autonomy and power to select their own officials with exemption from conscription until there is a generally recognised Government in Kabul. They also claim extensive military service should the present Kabul Government become finally established as the Government of Afghanistan.—A. P.

AMENDMENT TO ASSEMBLY RULES

(Continued from page 1.)

whereby both the Houses of the Legislature should be consulted before any important change was made in the rules.

ONE POINT GAINED.

Mr. Patel regarded Government statement as one point gained, for henceforth the Assembly would be consulted on all important amendments except in emergencies which would be rare before Government proposal was placed before the Assembly. The sanction of the Secretary of State. No useful purpose would be served by discussing or recording a vote of censure against the Government of India or the Secretary of State for not consulting the Legislature regarding the particular amendment already sanctioned. What the Assembly wanted was not merely power to discuss rules but the right to make and unmake rules. The Assembly was not so much concerned with the right to be consulted. The whole Government of India Act including the rule recently sanctioned was in the melting pot and he therefore advised Mr. Mitra not to make his motion.

Mr. Mitra in accepting the advice of the Chair regretted there was reservation as to cases in times of emergency.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar then moved a resolution recommending appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the rural conditions in the various provinces and recommend ways and means for establishing a village or group of villages with a population of 1000 or over an efficient panchayat mainly elected on adult franchise and possessing sufficient financial powers and financial resources for administering all the villages' concerns and deciding disputes as courts.

Mr. M. K. Acharya supported the resolution.

The House adjourned for lunch.

GOVT. POSITION.

When the House reassembled after lunch, opposing Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar's resolution, Sir Frank Noyce said that all that the Government of India could do was to send a report of the debate to local Governments for any action they might wish to take.

Mr. Kelkar said that he understood that the mover required, through this Committee, the formulation of a central policy for the guidance of the provincial governments. A case had been made out for the Government of India to take steps to formulate a central policy.

Mr. Aney (Berar) supported the resolution, because it would give panchayats an impetus which they needed very much. Discussion on the motion had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned for the day.—A. P.

"VICEROY'S MASTERLY RETREAT"**OFFICIAL METHODS RECOIL ON THEIR OWN HEADS**

Mr. S. N. Haji member of the Assembly, discussing Mr. Patel's statement said:—

The statement made by President Patel in connection with valedictory address the Viceroy gave to the Legislative Assembly in the last session in Delhi before his departure to Europe provides one more proof of the strained relationship that has for some time subsisted between the elected President of the Legislative Assembly and the Central Executive of the Government. The different methods adopted by those who are misguided into making repeated attempts to humiliate the President have recoiled on their own heads not only because of the ability of the President but primarily because of the inherent weakness of the official case whenever they have provoked conflict with the President. That President Patel should have come out triumphant after each one of these bouts only serves strongly to emphasise his great presence of mind quick decision and unerring judgment—qualities which the Executive have rarely given indications of possessing. Whether it is the Finance Member ineptly trying to secure safe passage for the reserve bank bill or the Commerce Member refusing against definite standing orders to serve on a select committee or the Home Member making one of those faux pas now too innumerable to enumerate or whether it is army secretary or his chief acting in a manner which had to culminate in an apology or whether it is other permanent officials failing them in points upon which they are supposed to be experts. It is clear that the service members of the present Government have failed to show that parliamentary "savoir faire" which only could cope, however inadequate, with the remarkable qualities of the President. So far as the latest example of official inaptitude is concerned it is clear that the Viceroy was wrongly advised and they misled him into a position from which he has since like a gentleman retreated with a proper expression of regret for having given an impression which though unintentional was inevitable. Now that His Excellency has made proper amends, let us hope that those who are evidently out to humiliate the elected President will mend their erroneous ways which, if persisted in, can only result in deplorable worse than those which they have suffered till now.—A. P.

What the People Say

"UNTOUCHABLES" AT GANESH UTSAV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—It was, no doubt, a happy suggestion you made the other day to the Samaj-Samata-Saugh while commenting on their performance of the thread ceremony of the untouchables that they should not rest content with that, but take the more constructive and effective programme of temple-entry in hand and offer Satyagrah if need be. It cannot be denied that you made this suggestion out of the noble desire to see that the iniquitous system obtaining at present under the garb of religion in the Hindu religious polity and which is most galling to the growing self-respect among the untouchable classes, may be done away with so that they, instead of being forced to submit to the most humiliating and insulting treatment at the hands of their co-religionists may be made to live, move and have their being on complete equal and honourable terms with their touchable brethren in all public religious and social functions and places of worship.

Sir, I hope you are aware that the untouchables of Dadar had last year tried to assert their right of deity-worship in the 'Dadar Sarvajani Ganeshotsav'. The untouchables in hundreds had gathered in the pandal on the day of the installation of the deity to worship it. They were so assertive of their right of worship that they would not go home until they were allowed to worship the deity. The organisers were so cruelly callous to their right of worship that they would not heed to the counsels of conciliation, until Dr. Ambedkar arrived on the scene and a temporary compromise was arrived at between the organisers and the untouchables. But even then they would not yield till they were given a definite assurance that their right would be conceded next year. It is a matter to be regretted that this year the general body has given a mandate to the managing committee that it should perform the Utsav on the lines carried on during the last 35 years preceding the last year's compromise arrived at. Instead of justly conceding the untouchable classes by conceding their right according to the assurance of last year, they have unnecessarily exasperated the untouchables by unwisely abrogating the last year's compromise. What an exalted example of scrupulous adherence to the terms of an agreement publicly arrived at between two parties? Last time when the untouchables were given some rights no untoward incident happened. And nothing would surely have happened this year if they were given their right of worship as assured. Those who were fortunate enough to see last year the untouchables standing for hours together, in sunshine and rain, unmindful of any physical hardships of any kind in their common endeavour to assert their right of worship, must have witnessed their former pathetic self-complacency being rudely shaken, and their feeling for their assertion of their rights being immensely intensified. One should have liked that the organisers this year had been alive to their sense of responsibility in respect of the

assurance given by their predecessors in office and conceded their right of deity-worship, have avoided the right of their own kith and kin, flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, the co-religionists who in danger of their lives came forward to defend and defended valiantly the temple of Marut at Byulla in the recent riots. It is really an irony of fate that such ardent devotees of Hinduism should be accorded such callous treatment. Let us hope counsels of prudence and good sense will still prevail over the organisers of the 'Dadar Sarvajani Ganeshotsav' and the right of the untouchables be conceded without a hitch.—Yours, etc., etc.

R. D. KOWLY,
September 2.

HYGIENE IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—With reference to the discussion about drinking cups in municipal schools, I quite appreciate the principle of equality advocated in the resolution passed, that no distinction should be made between the so-called 'upper' and the depressed classes. There is, however, another point of view which is more important still and that is the hygienic point of view. Even the medical members of the Corporation do not seem to have thought of it. It is now recognized in France that the common drinking cup is very often instrumental in spreading tuberculosis, and schools there are beginning to insist on individual drinking cups, which are not to be dipped into bigger vessels. This, it seems to me, is a solution which should satisfy all parties, the orthodox as well as the more advanced thinkers. If water is not taken directly from a tap, a separate cup with a handle must be provided for dipping into the bigger vessel. This cup will of course be common. In any case, any arrangement that is suggested ought to take the hygienic point of view into account as of primary importance, and it would be quite worth while to reconsider the resolution of the Corporation in this light.—Yours, etc., etc.

R. D. KARVE,
Girgaum, Bombay, Sept. 2.

EAST INDIAN SCHOOLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The Bombay East Indian Association was established on the occasion and in commemoration of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the glorious reign of our beloved Sovereign, Victoria the Good, with the object of advocating and promoting educational, social, political and other interests of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. The first President was Dr. P. F. Gomes, first Papal knight of St. Gregory the Great. He may justly be regarded as among the pioneers of the movement which culminated in the establishment of the Bombay East Indian Association. I venture to think that there can be no two opinions as to the work of the Association in regard to schools it maintains in Salsette and Bassein. I would, therefore, beg leave to suggest to the leaders of the Association the desirability of extending further the scope of their educational activities in Salsette and Bassein. In Salsette, a high school is badly needed; if the Association cannot meet the need as a body, some patriotic member may come to the rescue, and if he so desires it, the Association under his guidance or advice or certain amount of control, may administer or manage it, and make it a popular and efficient institution. In Bassein the need of a Catholic High School does not appear to be very urgent at present. There is already an Anglo-Vernacular High School there which teaches up to Matric. A good number of Catholic boys attend this school. One of the Catholic students of this school passed his Matric and came out first in Sanskrit, but what is urgent is the raising of the efficiency of the school at Papdi, named after its founder the late Mr. Thomas Baptista, J.P. on its efficiency depends its popularity and success. With the exception of the late Dr. Antonio Da Silva who founded the school at Dadar and the late Very Revd. Father Joao Braz Fernandes of Bandra who founded a school for girls at Dadar, I am not aware of any East Indian having founded similar institutions worth speaking of. The special English teaching schools at Manickpur in Bassein and Manori in Salsette are Government Schools. They were established on several representations to Government and Mr. J. L. Bieu I.C.S. then Collector of Thana (and now Hon. Sir) by Mr. Stephen M. Pereira of Bassein, Government Nominee, Bassein Municipality and Government Member, District Local Board and School Board Thana, on the subject of education with the result that Government were pleased to issue a Press Note in the Educational Department No. 2261 dated 23rd November 1910 under which Government have sanctioned most favourable terms for the promotion

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A FRIEND OF BRITAIN

Ibn Saud's Statement of Policy

WON'T CREATE FURTHER DIFFICULTIES IN PALESTINE

LONDON, Sept. 2. A statement of policy of Sultan Ibn Saud has been made by Sheikh Wahba Sultan, Ibn Saud's Privy Counsellor. Interviewed by Reuters in London he said that Sultan Ibn Saud and his people recognised Palestine as the holy land of the three great religions, that Christians, Jews, and Moslems should live in amity. Sultan Ibn Saud was essentially a friend of Britain and he certainly would never attempt to create further difficulties in Palestine or elsewhere or enlarge the sphere of the existing difficulties. Sultan Ibn Saud believed that mandatory power would hold the balance of justice between the Arabs and the Jews and any suggestion that Sultan Ibn Saud might promote anti-Jewish movement was out of question.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2. Sessions Judge of Mazaffarnagar had convicted six persons of murder and abetment and conspiracy for causing death of Sheikh Kasim by an unusual method namely throwing a bomb at the deceased, the injuries proving fatal. It was alleged that one of the accused kidnapped the deceased's daughter and the case was pending, hence the amnesty. Three of the accused were sentenced to death and three to transportation for life. Capt. Carleton, Barrister, appealed to the High Court against the conviction. Mr. Justice Sen and Mr. Justice Young found that death had undoubtedly been caused by explosion of bomb but it had not been proved that the accused had conspired. All the accused were acquitted. —A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL INVITED BY RAJASTHAN YOUTH LEAGUE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3. The Rajasthan Youth League has invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ajmer where he is expected tomorrow night.—A.P.

C. I. SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

JHANSI, Sept. 2. The Central India Subjects Conference is holding its session on the 7th and 8th instant at Jhansi. Dr. Kailashnath Katju is approached to preside. Resolutions of far reaching importance for discussion are on the agenda.—Free Press.

PLEASED TO FIND EGYPT JOIN LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 2. Prince Mohamed Ali Khan opening the League Assembly remarked that they all were very glad at the possibility of Egypt joining the League in the near future.—Reuter.

of education amongst the Christians. The community has recognised with pleasure the unostentatious services rendered to the cause of education by Mr. Pereira and feel grateful to him and to Government.

The East Indian Catholics of Bombay and Salsette seem to know only a portion of Bassein, more of Papdi, and to some extent of Manickpur, which is situated near the Bassein Road Railway Station, but the remaining parishes of Bassein seem to be unknown lands to them. I would, therefore, suggest to them and members of the Association and especially to their Schools Committee the desirability of visiting the out-of-the-way parishes of Bassein and making them selves well acquainted with the people, their thoughts and needs, with the main object of considering whether any new school or schools should or could be opened under the auspices of the Association.

Now that the Padroado and the Double Jurisdiction is abolished and Bassein and Salsette come under the Archbishop of Bombay, I hope the Association, which represents the East Indian Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will submit a Memorial to Dr. Lima, Archbishop of Bombay for establishing schools in suitable places of Salsette and Bassein and other most urgent needs. There is, however, one need which is keenly felt by all that is the establishment of an Ecclesiastical Seminary in Bombay for the training of priests recruited from the local Catholic population so that we may have an adequate number of workers in the Vineyard of the Lord.—Yours, etc.,

AN EAST INDIAN.

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MOTION FOR RE-LEVVING OCTROI DUTY ON KHADDAR

REJECTED BY BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY

BEAWAR, Sept. 2. The Beawar Municipality has this day rejected the motion of Rai Sahib Motilalji and others for cancellation of the Committee's resolution of July 18, exempting Khaddar from Octroi duty.—Free Press.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2. "The Corporation aims at introducing compulsory primary education in the city," observed Mr. Ramprasad Mukherjee who informed the Corporation that 30 primary schools are opened this year and also 4 compulsory schools are started as an experimental measure.—Free Press.

LUCKNOW YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

MRS NAIDU CONSENTS TO PRESIDE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2. Preparations are in full swing to hold the first Youth League Conference at Lucknow on September 15 and 16. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is to preside over the Conference has sent word that she would come on September 15. Arrangements for the lodging of the delegates are made by the Reception Committee. Delegates coming from outside are expected to send in their resolution as early as possible. Amongst others participating in the Conference are Dr. Alam and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. An exhibition of Swadeshi goods is also organised by the Reception Committee.—Free Press.

REGULATION FOR MILITARY FUNERAL CHARGES.

It is learnt that Mr. W. C. De Noronha, life President of the Association, who has been carrying on correspondence with the Government to secure military funeral to members of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, has been informed by the Army Secretary that Auxiliary Force Regulations admit of funeral charges only in case of those members, officers or men whose death occurs in the performance or as a result of military duty or training. He also informs Mr. Noronha that it is the generally custom in the Auxiliary Force to allow military funeral, expenditure of which to the state is not involved beyond the cost of the ammunition used by the firing party, to all members on active list of that Force. Mr. Noronha, however, is pressing that such funeral should be extended to members on the retired list also and all charges connected therewith should be borne by the State.—A.P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3. Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 11 3
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 1 3
Nunddydroog Co. Ord.	0 16 9
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 8 0
Attock Oil	3 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 3
Underground Electrical Railways	1 3 6
Electric Supply Corp.	2 14 6
Snia Viscosa.	0 19 5
Beria Railways	1 3 0
Calico Printers	1 2 0
Marconi International Marine	2 16 3
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corp.	5 8 9
James Finlay Ord.	0 5 7 1/2
General Elec. Ord.	2 18 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 41/2
International Ry. of C.	
America Ord.	doll 57
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 7 1/2
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 17 6
Margarine Union	6 1 3
Fabarg Consolidated	1 17 0
African Asbestos Trust Ord.	0 9 3
Market depressed.	
Stock of rubber in London	35,605
Increase on week	954

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

LARGE DEMAND FOR LUKUM-CHAND SHARES

We have received the following week share market report from Messrs. V. H. A. Gannay dated Calcutta 31st Ultimo:—

Jutes:—The labour at the Fort Gloster Mills which were partly affected have resumed work and the situation at Budge Budge—where most of the Jute group Mills are situated—has improved to some extent.

The market for the manufactured commodities after minor fluctuations has remained steady round last week's closing rates, the 9 porter Hessian quoting 16/7. The raw goods feature market has become somewhat easier quoting 65/8. The shipment figures for the Hessians for the month were approximately 13 crores of yards.

The share market opened steady and after registering higher levels has become a little easier. Auckland after touching 347 were done at 333, Dalhousie have come down to 350 from 356, Kamarahatty to 663 from 675 and Fort Gloster to 960 from 955. Others were quiet by about 5 to 8 points.

Cottons:—Were a less active market at unchanged prices. However, at the close there was a strong enquiry for Bengal Nagpur and they have improved from 33/8 to 36/8 within a short duration of two hours. Kosoran were better at 6/2 in sympathy. Dunbar had also buyers at 232.

Coals:—This section predominated over all other section and the interest and activity of the last week were maintained through out the period under review with a large turn over, the prices moving upwards every day. The prominent features were: Samla Collieries from 8/12 to 10/4, West Jhampur from 8/4 to 10/2, Ghusick and Muslia from 10/10 to 12/12, South Karanpura from 6/12 to 8/12, Pench Valley from 35/8 to 38/8, New Manbhum from 41/8 to 45, Central Karkend from 13/8 to 15/2, Barrakul from 15/8 to 17/4, New Beerhoom from 16/8 to 19, Sengra from 18 to 20/8, Union from 19/8 to 22/12, East Indian from 23/8 to 25/8, Borra from 15/8 to 16/12, Bokaro and Ranighur from 14/8 to 16/4, Naira from 14/8 to 15/8, Bengal from 465 to 495, North West from 38 to 42 and Mundalpor from 34 to 38. Katras Jheriah mark a rise of about 4 points at 72, Standard of 4 points at 65, Hurlidhi were a special feature to advance by about 30 points from 8 to 118 and Aldih from 61 to 73. At the close the prices were little easier due to profit taking.

It is expected that the interest of the section will be maintained and the prices may further improve.

Tea Shares:—Were practically neglected.

Banks:—Were a better market, Imperial F.P. quoting 1400 and Conty. 344. A transaction in the Central Bank is reported at 18/12.

Govt. Securities:—Have improved a little with less business, 3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper quoting at 68/8, 4 p.c. 1960/70 loan at 78/4 and 5 p.c. 1945/55 loan at 102/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel were a better market at 15/12, Bengal Iron at 11/12, Burn at 363, and Indian Standard Wagon at 43/4, Bengal Telephone Ord. were wanted at 13/4, Midnapore and buyers at 138, Reliance Fire Bricks were done at 9/12, Bengal Paper mark a sudden rise of about 4 points at 44 on a rumour of a good dividend. Champan Sugar were done at 13/4 c.d. Cawnpore at 16/4 and New Savan at 4/12, British Ceylon were listed at 4/12, Indian Cables were done at 4/12, Calcutta Landline and Shipping were quoted at 9/4, Murree Brewery were reported at 206.

MOVE FOR ANDHRA LAND LEAGUE

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

To consider needed reforms in the Government policy and the principle of land revenue prevailing in the Tivoliwari tracts, and also for an Andhra Land League a conference of Andhra ryots will be held during the early part of the second week of September at Bezwa.

An influential appeal signed by the Hon. Mr. Ramdas, Mr. P. T. bhi Sitaramiah and others has been issued in this connection.—Free Press.

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Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent
Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA
Specialist in Scientific Bonesetting
 has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at
 77B, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). Then he was put on Virol. After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confided "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

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PHOTO No. 1 BEFORE TAKING VIROL



PHOTO No. 2 AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

FORCIBLE EJECTION OF STRIKERS

Leaders Fear Breach Of Peace.

"WORKERS WELCOME LOCK-OUT" SAYS
MR. S. C. BOSE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 2.
 Messrs. Abdul Bari, M.L.C., and Jimutbaban Sen, M.L.C., spent the whole of Saturday in studying the situation. In the evening a mass meeting of the workers was held and among others Mr. Bari, Mersingh and Sri-jit Subhas Bose addressed the meeting. Mr. Duragum Das, the leader of the Qhatisagari people was present and exhorted the people to carry on the strike.

Sri Subhas C. Bose said that if the Company was forced to declare a lock-out as the only alternative to a settlement, the workers should take it as a victory. The responsibility for the lock-out would rest entirely on them and they would be obliged to pay the lock-out wages to the men.

On Sunday the Mills were closed as usual. Picketing was continued with full vigour in different localities.

Meanwhile, the management is trying to evict forcibly as many striker tenants from their quarters as possible. It is reported on Saturday they threatened the ten-

ants of the housing sheds near the main gate as well as the Chief Cashier Mr. Ramchandra that if they did not vacate on Sunday they would be forcibly ejected. The Union brought the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner and sought his protection in case the management tried to eject them. The Thana Officer was also requested by Mr. Ramchandra to give police protection. Mr. Jimut Sen, M.L.C. wired to the Chief Secretary protesting against the forcible ejection and sought his intervention as there was a likelihood of breach of the peace. On Sunday evening it is alleged all the furniture and belongings of Mr. Ramchandra were forcibly removed in the presence of several Government officers and the police took all the things away and locked the house. Redress will be sought in a Law Court; it is reported, and the feeling is running high.

The attendance in the mills to-day has fallen still and the plant is practically idle.—Free Press.

MAKING OF THE GOLDEN AGE

ITS CONTRIBUTION TO PRESENT NATIONALISM

MR. MUNSHI'S LECTURE

The seventh annual gathering of the Sahitya Sansad was celebrated on Sunday evening at the Vanitavishram Hall.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, M. L. C., the founder and the permanent president of the Sansad was voted to the chair. After a short programme of music was gone through by ladies, the Secretary Mr. Manoharan Mehta read the annual report tracing the vicissitudes of the Sansad and its organ the "Gujarat". The President then delivered his written address. The subject that he selected for his address this year was 'The making of the golden age.'

He dealt with the present disorganized condition of the Indians and referred to a similar condition about 1,600 years ago just before the Gupta empire was founded. The lecturer gave the history of the foundation of the Gupta empire by Chandragupta I and Kumaradevi, as found in coins and inscriptions. He thereafter dealt with the conquests of Samudragupta, the 'Indian Napoleon', as Vincent Smith calls him. According to the lecturer Samudragupta was the founder of the Golden Age in India and mainly responsible for investing the Yagnavalkya Smriti with the authority which it has enjoyed in Hindu Law for the last 16 centuries.

TWO CHANGES.

The cultural movement of the time brought about two changes. The first was to make the Brahmin, as the representative of culture, supreme in national life and to render him economically independent by making Dan (gifts) the root of all religion. The second was to make Sanskrit the national language and the language of cultural intercourse. The lecturer then dealt with Chandragupta II, the Vikramaditya of legends and his contemporary Kalidasa. The lecturer then shortly dealt with the temporal power of Kalidasa as shown by his works, his perfect harmony, of the classic and romantic points of view, his notions of ideal society 'the Satyayuga' and his idea of love as found in Meghaduta and other works.

He then dealt with the fall of Gupta empire and surveyed the cultural activities of the golden age. In literature, religion, science and arts this period was the most notable in Indian History. The educational activities were then referred to. The most important of these was the activity of the Puranikas who spread cultural uniformity throughout the country. In this period the Mahabharata was edited perhaps for the last time and the personality of Shri Krishna as we know to-day, was finally evolved. He then dealt with the forces which created this golden age referring to their present strength and stated that their resurgence in this old form was out of question. But they had combined to create the new force of Indian nationalism.

Mr. Munshi, then, in strong language condemned those who ignored or destroyed the strength of nationalism and wound up the address by a characteristic description of the nationalist of the future.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

conducting initial negotiations with the representatives of particular firms."

In his book "Trade, Tariffs and Transport in India," published in 1923, Prof. K. T. Shah writes as follows:—

"The purchase of Government Stores forms the most important of the present duties of the High Commissioner (for India) but the revelations of the Incheape Committee (the Indian Retrenchment Committee) make it clear that the various Governments on whose accounts Stores have to be purchased outside India so ordain matters as to render the High Commissioner a mere mouth-piece, a sort of an inanimate post office, whose interposition between the ordering authority and the ultimate supplying agency only causes needless delay without any corresponding profit at all."

An Associated Press message published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd December, 1928, reported that the Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition of the Congress regretted that Government instead of giving help placed obstacles in the way of the organisers of the Exhibition.

A DOUBLE WRONG.

At the last meeting of the Assembly, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, said:—

"This foreign imported salt, said to be of a fine quality, has been persistently imposed upon the Bengali and Burmese people in the interests of the British manufacturers. For that reason, I say a double wrong is being done to the people of Bengal and Burma. You first impose a salt on them for a space of 50 years, make them acquire an artificial taste for that kind of salt, and then turn round and say: 'Here are these people wanting this particular kind of salt. How can you prevent them from eating that kind of salt?' But in all this, Government escape its own obligations. We on the contrary, do insist that though Bengal may like a particular kind of salt, the first duty of Government is to prevent foreign salt coming in, even at some sacrifice of the taste of the Bengali people, and secondly, along with it, to teach the people to improve their own methods in India and to produce the kind and quality of salt that may be required by Bengal and Burma."

"With the appearance of War, Government made themselves believe and permitted others to believe it possible to produce every-

thing in India, but when the Armistice came, all this encouragement was withdrawn."

"Coming from Madras, this is what Sir Gordon Fraser said (in the course of a debate in the Assembly in 1925): 'The past experiments in the manufacture of fine white salt for the Bengal and Burma markets were failures. But why? Simply because the Government most deliberately and definitely smashed the business, as I shall explain later on.'"

(To Be Continued).

SEQUEL TO BUILDING COLLAPSE AT MADRAS

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT TO BE PROSECUTED.

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

In connection with the collapse of a portion of the new buildings under construction in the premises of Bosotto Brothers, it is reported that Mr. T. M. Rajagopala Iyer, Engineer and Architect in charge of construction, will be prosecuted for rash and negligent act, endangering human life. He was arrested by the police to-day and released on bail.—A. P.

MR. RAMANAND CHATTERJEE

MR. CHINTAMANI CORRECTS PRESS REPORTS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani writes in to-day's "Leader":—

"I unfortunately made a speech at Calcutta last month which was so imperfectly reported that I had to publish a correction the very next day. I have been advised I should have also taken note of one more point. The reporter had made me say Babu Ramananda Chatterjee was 'more patriotic, kind-hearted, selfless and saintly than any man in the whole world.' Genuine and great as is my respect for my friend I could not have made—did not make in fact such an exaggerated claim for him."—Free Press.

TOUR OF DEPUTATION OF ALL-INDIA CANTONMENTS ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A deputation of All-India Cantonments Association consisting of Rai Bahadur Pannalal, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Chiranjilal, Editor, "Cantonments Advocate," is touring Cantonments to organise branch associations in accordance with its creed of cooperation recently adopted by the Association.—A. P.

ARCH-BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT BANDRA

Quite in keeping with the sentiments of Catholics, the Socialists of St. Peter's Bandra, held an academic exposition on the Pope, as the successor of St. Peter, his infallibility, and his powers in matters, spiritual and temporal. In the papers read out, the audience were given a précis of the history of the vicissitudes of Vatican State which to-day stood as an independent kingdom.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay who presided, congratulated the boys and urged the necessity of studying religion with great attention during their school career.

"Welcome Bondage" depicting the persecution of the Catholic under "Good Queen Bess" was well staged by the boys.

"God bless the Pope" sung by the choir gave the closing touch to the interesting programme of the evening.

Nanking.—Dr. C. T. Wang Foreign Minister has declared that modifications introduced by Soviet Government into Joint Sino-Russian declaration have not received approval of National Government.

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Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

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and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.



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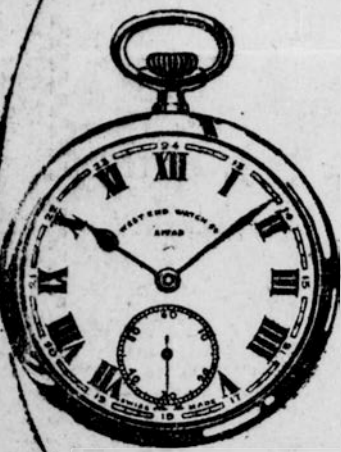
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS

(By K. S. R. Iyer.)

Although it is the general opinion that nothing remarkable can happen in this country, it is a fact that at any rate in the life insurance business not only have remarkable results been achieved, but that the business written every year shows tremendous speed. This is reflected in the large volume of business written by some of our leading life insurance companies which have been slowly building up a reputation and accumulating large funds. Practically all the leading Indian Life Insurance Companies this year have done a large volume of business. Four of our companies alone wrote a total new business exceeding ten crores of rupees for the year 1928.

INCREASE IN ALL DIRECTIONS

The National's results for the period ended 31st December 1928 have been even more splendid, showing remarkable increase in all directions. As against a new business of Rs. 67,25,500 which the National underwrote three years ago, new business which has actually gone into the books of the company for the period under report amounted to not less than Rs. 1,00,34,400. For the first time in the career of the National, it has reached the one crore mark in respect to new business, as it reached its one crore mark in its funds in the year 1927. Three years ago the Life Funds of the National were little over Rs. 22 lakhs, whereas to-day this Fund amounts to nearly Rs. 1,19,00,000/-; that is to say, a rapid addition of over 12 lakhs of rupees a year. The premium income which was Rs. 17,83,154/- three years ago, has gone up to Rs. 25,55,000/- for the period under report. There is a corresponding increase in the interest yield. As against Rs. 4,94,535/- which was the interest received in 1925, the National received no less a sum than Rs. 6,14,219/- for the period under report. The total amount of Life Insurance in force at the end of 1928 with bonus additions came to Rs. 5,18,95,027/-.

Claims: Claims by death amounted to Rs. 4,03,130/- and by maturity to Rs. 5,36,861/-. The National has now completed 22 years of its career and it is naturally to be expected that claims by maturity will go on increasing. The actual expenses absorbed a sum of Rs. 7,60,413/-. After meeting both the claims and expenses the company was able to add to its funds a sum of over Rs. 13 1/2 lakhs.

The Funds of the company are mainly invested as follows:—
Gilf-Edged Securities & Debentures (as per certificate of the Imperial Bank) Rs. 68,09,200.

Mortgages on Properties Rs. 30,89,791.

Loans on company's Policies Rs. 12,07,229.

House property in India Rs. 12,07,229.

The total assets of the company at the end of last year exceeded 1,30,00,000/- of rupees.

INDIA STILL BACKWARD.

Although it would appear on the surface that life insurance development in this country is becoming rapid, the total amount of life insurance in force in India is negligible compared to the total amount of life insurance in force in various parts of the world. British Life Insurance Companies had as at 31st December 1927 a total amount of £1,398,000,000 in force. For the year 1928, 49 British Offices alone issued policies to the tune of £1,49,049,734. British companies in England are getting the largest portion of the life insurance business of the British people. Non-British companies doing business in Britain got new business in the year 1927 amounting to £13,457,082/-, which is less than 10 per cent. of the new business that the British companies got in spite of the fact that these latter are very aggressive and their methods of selling life insurance are far ahead of British companies. Yet the largest life insurance company in the world, namely, the Metropolitan Life of New York, wrote only two policies. Although it is not stated to whom these policies were issued, it can be gathered that these policies were for group life insurance, because it is stated that these two policies alone cover over one million pounds.

So far as Canada is concerned, it has a number of huge Life Insurance Companies issuing policies to the tune of crores of rupees every year, having their operations practically in every part of the civilized world. One single life insurance company of this country alone has funds exceeding Rs. 100 crores. In the same manner, one British Life Insurance company, namely, the Prudential, has got funds of about 300 crores of rupees. So far as America is concerned, one is staggered when one looks at the figures of development of this country. One life insurance company also, the Metropolitan, had 5000 crores of rupees of life insurance in force at the end of June 1929, and according to a statement made by that company, this is much more than the National Debt of the United States of America. In that country, during the current year, claims on the lives of two individuals alone amounted to over 3 crores of rupees. The heavily

insured man of America, namely R. Wabamaker of Philadelphia died early this year and insurance companies paid no less a sum than 5,823,450 dollars which is over Rs. 1,00,00,000/- in Indian currency. Another individual claim was on the life of Benjamin Dansar of Detroit who had life insurance exceeding 45 lakhs of dollars. American life Insurance Companies having completed the hundred billion dollar mark in life insurance in 1928 are now engaged in completing the second hundred billion mark which they hope to complete in less than 10 years.

In view of the very large figures that other countries are able to show in respect to life insurance, we are absolutely in the lowest rung of the ladder in respect to this most important branch of social and economic development. Other countries finding that fire and other lines of business have reached the saturation point are concentrating more and more on life insurance. This is what a writer in the "Economist" says in this connection: "We are convinced that the next 10 years will witness an unprecedented increase of business to the innumerable good of the community, of the Life Offices and of the Policyholders concerned. After all, there is no field of insurance which is so little cultivated as that of life insurance. No vast expansion of fire insurance in this country is now possible. The "Saturation point" for life insurance, we venture to assert, is beyond the horizon of the present generation."

There can be no doubt that the people of India are taking to life insurance more freely than they used to do as this is reflected in the large volume of business written by companies like the National and before long many of our life insurance companies will be underwriting 10 times the amount of new business that they are writing to-day. The National is to-day well equipped for that task. There has been new blood introduced in the management. The present Managers come with a tradition for business integrity and business capacity. The elder of the two brothers has had experience in one of the largest Indian firms in this country and the younger brother has had special education abroad, and had an opportunity of seeing how other countries are expanding and developing. The influence and prestige behind the present Managers are well-known and thus equipped, the National can look forward to an era of continued prosperity.

HINDU WIDOWS' SAD PLIGHT

A SUCCESSFUL DRAMA ON BOMBAY STAGE

The Gujarati drama "Lagna Bundhan" which is staged at Baniwala Theatre by the Arya Natik Natak Samaj is a very well-acted production particularly at this time when the social life of Hindus is undergoing a radical change. It is specially desirable in connection with the movement of widow re-marriage, which is becoming a necessity with the changing times. The ruined economic conditions of this country have forced several parents to sell their daughters in marriage to old people—money being the only consideration with them. This system which has been prevalent among some rich Hindu families for several years past has cut short the career of many young girls. The plight of widows and various hardships which they have to undergo under the existing condition is a well-known fact and calls for radical change without loss of time. To remedy this evil propaganda on a vast scale must be carried on through literature as well as through stage. The role of widow played by Shushila is really impressive and effective. The scenery throughout the play is gorgeous and fitting to the occasion. The attempt made by the proprietor of the Arya Natik Samaj in this direction, is quiet praiseworthy and deserves to be supported by the theatre-loving public as well as social reformers.

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FANCY & STRONG WRISTWATCH.
Best Swiss make, very good time-keeper, made specially to our order.



Guaranteed for two years.
Original Price Rs. 12. HALF PRICE Rs. 6.
(Direct Importers. Established in 1923.)
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UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID and POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

FOR THE ANDHRA PROVINCE

(In Madras Presidency)

FOR THE TAMIL NADU,

IN SEVERAL OTHER PLACES IN INDIA.

for giving free boarding, lodging and clothing to the disabled people that are poor and helpless. Similar Institutions will be started at Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, and other important places shortly. The generous public are requested not only to remit their Donations for the maintenance of the abovesaid Homes but also to send the deserving disabled people in their respective places for admission into the said Homes. People suffering from contagious diseases will not be admitted. Those that pay Donations of Rs. 100 (or multiples thereof) either in lumpsum or in 100 monthly instalments of Rs. 1 each, (together with interest at 6% per annum on the Donation Amount) will in addition to their doing good to their fellow beings be entitled to the following extraordinary material benefits:—

SO, BECOME A DONOR TO-DAY

Loans from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 aggregating to Rs. 2,20,000 will be granted on own personal security without interest every month by drawings to 200 Donors. You will be eligible to participate in the next month's drawing if you remit only Rs. 6-8 towards Admission, Stamp and qualification fees with your application. If you miss a chance in the said drawing, you are sure of having a chance in one or the other of the subsequent drawings as your name will be included in all the drawings to be held every month until your name is drawn. In case you are in need of a loan before your name is drawn, you will be eligible to get an interim loan from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 12,000 at 6%.

per annum on security of your immovable properties and discharge the said loans by easy monthly instalments. In case you die before your name is drawn, your heirs will be entitled to a Bonus from Rs. 500 to Rs. 6,000 or dividend to that extent. The principal Donation amounts will be invested in the Government Securities and also on Security of immovable properties and it is out of interest that accrues on the Donation Amounts and the net profit of the Association the Charitable Institutions will be maintained and aided, the loans granted to the Donors by drawings and Bonus and dividend paid to their (Donors') heirs.

DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH.

Thousands have already become Donors and applications from the "would-be ones" are pouring in daily like anything. Only 1,00,000 applications (including those already received) will be received for the next month's drawing and the list will be open till the end of this month.

Wanted A District Superintendent and an Agent

for every unrepresented District and Taluk throughout India on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 250/- and Rs. 50/- respectively. For further particulars and prospectuses, please apply to:—

Mr. G.D. VVAS, Chief Agent, for Gujarat, Gopipura, Setana, Palio, SURAT.
Mr. M. L. NAGANNAH, Chief Organizer, 239, Chetty St., G.T. MADRAS.

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(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)

PRIMAPHONE PORTABLES have gained highly in reputation and are universally acknowledged as quality Phones with Perfect Beauty of Tone. Equipped with Mechanically and scientifically perfect motors, latest improved S Style Tonearms, all wood floating amplifying sound chamber, and latest all metal Improved Sound Boxes; they stand supreme among World's Foremost Makes. Unrivalled in quality they defy comparison in price.

MODEL NO. 155, DOUBLE SPRING WITH RECORD COMPARTMENT RS. 80.

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Delivered FREE at any Railway Station or Port throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Illustrated Catalogue on request.

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Telegraphic Address:—"PRIMAPHONE."



WE offer these Sample packets and if found effective full size bottles may be bought.

Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.

For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.

Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills

One hour effect.

Price Rs. 5/- per bottle, V.P. Extra.

TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only.

Postage Free.

VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER,

Adishwar Building,

Pydhoni Chawki, BOMBAY 3.



Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and

stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Armhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Liverpool Futures
4 to 6 Points Up

STRADDLE SELLING FROM
BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept. 3.
On Monday, the American Exchange was closed owing to "Labour Day". The Liverpool Cotton market was due to open at a rise of 10 to 12 points on parity with previous New York closing. Presence of fairly large straddle selling orders from Bombay caused futures to open easy at a rise of 6 points. There was little business doing at noon and prices were quoted 5 to 6 points higher. In the afternoon the market was quiet and in the absence of any buying prices closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 10.54d and sales amounted to 6,000 bales. Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 5 to 6 points and Empire Cotton futures closed 5 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.
Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemmels & Co.:—
"New Orleans cables forecast shower, East Texas Oklahoma still no rain elsewhere."
"No rain cool night Eastern Belt drought continues."
Messrs. Nowell and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Texas drought unrelieved, but hedge selling increasing. 3-9-29.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.	
Wheat	16,576 cwt.
Linseed	8,541 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	294 cwt.
Gingellyseeds	583 cwt.
Poppyseeds	9,939 cwt.
Groundnuts	273 cwt.
Castorseed	2,731 cwt.
Rice	578 cwt.
Myrabollams	1,431 cwt.
Cottonseeds	196 cwt.
Mowrasseeds	2,153 cwt.
Gram	58 cwt.
Joowar	14 cwt.
Maize	18 cwt.
Barley	762 cwt.
Bajree	34 tons.
Coal	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—	
Receipts to date 2-9-29	1929-30
459,000; 1928-29	315,000
Receipts yesterday 2-9-29	1929-30
—; 1928-29	28,000
Exports to date 2-9-29	1929-30
237,000; 1928-29	326,000
Stock at Ports 30-8-29	1929-30
662,000; 1928-29	473,000
Stock Interior Towns 30-8-29	1929-30
30 194,000; 1928-29	246,000
Stock Liverpool 30-8-29	1929-30
809,000; 1928-29	658,000
Visible Supply 30-8-29	1929-30
164,100; 1928-29	180,700
Quantity in Sight 30-8-29	1929-30
659,000; 1928-29	413,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.	
September	242.50 —3.00
December	221.70 plus 1.90
March	218.00 —0.80

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills, Company, Ltd.)	
Bombay, Sept. 3.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready	Rs. 543 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready	Rs. 565 per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready	Rs. 147 per ton.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 5,00,00,000
Subscribed	3,50,00,000
Paid-up	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before
you suffer loss.

Fire,
Life,
Marine,
Burglary,
Motor Car.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager: R. J. DUFF

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 3.
The local market opened at Rs. 348 1/4 for Broach A.M. delivery and declared to Rs. 347 1/4 under scattered selling. There is less inclination to buy but the market improved later on firm Liverpool opening cables. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
Broach A.M. 348 1/8
Oomra D.J. 342 1/8
Bengal D.J. 264 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 2.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton	£8-17/6
Dec/Jan s'ment. Sellers.	
Castorseed, Bombay, ton	£17-12/6
Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton	£19-15/0
Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.	

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 2.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton	£21-12/6
Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton	£21-2/6
Oct/Nov s'ment. Nominal.	
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton	£20-2/6
Sept/Oct s'ment. Hall.	
Sellers.	
Linseed, Bombay, ton	£21-17/6
Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 2.	
Linseed Oil, tankard, London cwt.	36/7 1/2
Oct/Dec. delivery. Buyers.	
Linseed Oil, tankard, London cwt.	36/7 1/2
Jan/April delivery. Buyers.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 2.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb cargo	16/9
September s'ment. Sellers.	
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes	16/3
Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels	19/6
Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi	20
Sept/Oct s'ment. Nominal and Value.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 2.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch	Standard, No. 25:—
C & Calcutta,	
Oct/Dec 12 per cwt.	
Jan/Mar 12/3 per cwt.	
C & F Bombay,	
Oct/Dec. 12/1 1/4 per cwt.	
C & F Karachi,	
Oct/Dec. 12/1 3/4 per cwt.	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.	
Ready.	
Red leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	235
Bengal Fine	225
Bengal F.G.	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220
Wardha-Hingti Fine	305
Nagpur Savner Fine	305
Yeotmal Fine	290
Arvi Fine	290
Amraoti Fine	275
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275
Mulkapur Fine	265
Khandesh Fine	255
Muthia Fine	225
Muthia F.G.	215
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280
Purna F.G.G.S.	280
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280
Burwal-Sanaud Fine	280
Surat Fine	
Broach Fine	
Westerns M.G.	405
Cambodia	
Miraj/Sangli	
Compta Good	
Junja	445
Busoga	455

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 2.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed,	
10, Spot 10 5/16d Sellers.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 2.	
Opening.	Closing.
September	10.13+05
October	10.14+04
November	10.12+04
December	10.15+05
January	10.17+05
February	10.19+05
March	10.24+05
April	10.24+05
May	10.28+05
June	10.27+05
July	10.28+05
August	10.28+05
September	10.15+05
Middling Spot	10.54+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.40
Scinde Fine	6.65
Scinde, Superfine	6.90
Bengal, Good	6.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.40
Bengal Fine	6.65
Oomra Good	7.30
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach, Fully Good	8.50
Broach Fine	8.75
Broach Superfine	9.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.	
October	16.58+06
November	16.58+06
January	16.73+05
March	16.88+11
May	17.09+04
July	17.19+07
Sakellariadis, F.G.F. Spot	£7.80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 2.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20 1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£126.
National Bank	£49 1/4.
Eastern Bank	£6 3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£84 5/8
Conversion Loan	£72 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£98 3/4.
Ruppee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£49 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent.	Sterling
Loan	£56.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent.	Sterling
Loan	£65.
Consols	£53 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£90 3/8.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 2.	
Silver—Market closed quietly.	
Spot	24 3/16
Forward	24 5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 2.	
Bar Gold, Fine per oz	£44/11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 2.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1/2	per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5 1/2 percent	
Bank Bills 6 months, 6 1/4 per cent	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 5/8 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 2.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.36 7/8.
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10 1/4.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.68
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	123.93
T.T. London on Prague	163.72

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 2.	
Copper, Braziers	£95 1/2.
Yellow Metal	£72.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand	£22 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13 1/2.
Tin, English Ingots	£207.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)	
Liverpool, Sept. 2.	
Oct close at 9s. 9 1/4d.—1/4d.	
Dec. close at 10s. 1 3/8d.—3/8d.	
Mar. close at 10s. 6 1/4d.—1/2d.	

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Memphis, Sept. 2.	
9-30 p.m.	
Light rains Amarillo district, San Antonio district (Texas) and drought continues part of Texas and Oklahoma, U. S. Government forecast Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance of Entire Belt partly cloudy.	

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th Aug.	33,49,537
Same time last season	34,22,485
Exports from 1st Sept. to 29th Aug.	
1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	66,564
Continent	8,39,947
China	3,37,455
Japan	14,43,000
Coast Ports	20,379
U. S. A.	40,831
Total	27,49,476
1928 to 29th August	22,22,530
1929 to 29th August	1,43,436

ESTIMATED MILL CONSUMPTION IN BOMBAY FROM 1st Sept. 1928 to 29th Aug. 1929

Same period last year	4,55,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th Aug. 1929	8,56,922
Same time last year	10,11,047

ARGENTINE LINSEED CROP

FORECAST OF RAIN

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Argentina:—
"Linseed Crop already suffering considerably due to drought and unless rains soon think advance likely but some reaction expected due to forecast probability of rains on 7th September to 9th September."

THE WEATHER

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Sept. 3.

A low pressure area lies this morning over Upper Burma and conditions continue unsettled in north Bay of Bengal. Monsoon has been active in Burma, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, central parts of the country and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East India, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana and Madras Decan; while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, West United Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Tavoy four inches; Toungoo one; Chittagong three; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Pendra three; Bareilly two; Jubbulpore, Chanda and Bhopal one and a half; Panchmarhi, Kanker and Nowgong one; Jaipur and Mangalore two and Mahabaleshwar and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana and central parts of the country, increase in Burma and extend along west coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Burma during the next thirty-six hours. —A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

September 3	
Rainfall at—	
Colaba.	Fort. J. J. Point Hpl

During 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m.	0.00"	0.02"	0.00"
Total Since 1st June to date	47.81	66.64	53.38
Total for the cor. period '28	75.43	105.52	80.1
Total for the cor. period '27	56.56	71.74	56.3

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-9-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.789 inches (.007 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.50 inches.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 3.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been active in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, west Rajputana and the Madras Decan, while a few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces and the north Madras Coast. Skies are clear in the west and north Punjab, upper Sind and Baluchistan, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of the Punjab, and drier in south-east Madras. Temperatures were below normal in Baluchistan and east Rajputana.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana and the central parts of the country, and extend along the west coast of the Peninsula.

HEALTH & WEALTH WITH

Rs. 5,000 in Cash Prizes EVERY MONTH

are offered to popularize our well recognized (Registered) "Kokoi" Ratanas, a wonderful tonic for General Weakness, Debility, Low vitality and loss of strength. A few days use produces fresh blood and strength and increases weight by 10 lbs in one month, sold in pills.

Do a trial. Rs. 2 for 6 pills, (Kokoi's use)

S-M-A-S-M-A-D-L-I-L-N-R

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in India, and the solved puzzle (on a separate paper) together with money for the required number of Pinks (Postage and V. P. P. charges extra from those who will not send money with the puzzle). Prizes will be distributed amongst the successful competitors. One number will be issued for each puzzle.

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SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants. Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts. Telephone No. 24188.

Suffering Sind No Longer Cindrella

BOMBAY TO THE RESCUE

Governor's Moving Appeal SIR VICTOR SASSOON DONATES HALF A LAKH

The people of Bombay gave expression to their feelings of sorrow and sympathy at the terrible calamity which had befallen Sind owing to the unprecedented floods, at the meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay presided. Long before the commencement of the meeting the hall was fully crowded.

His Excellency in the course of his speech recapitulated the position in Sind and said that Sind had in the past suffered severely from the ravages of floods, famine, cyclones and plague, but the situation to-day far exceeded any that had arisen within living memory. He gave the assurance that everything that human ingenuity could devise was being done by Government to meet the danger of the advancing floods of the Indus river.

The Governor announced a large number of donations which included the highest donation of Rs. 50,000 by Sir Victor Sassoon, a donation of Rs. 2,500 by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and a donation of Rs. 1,000 by himself.

The meeting appointed a committee to collect subscriptions and manage the funds with the Sheriff as Chairman, Mr. R. P. Masani as Secretary and with Mr. J. G. Ridland and Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as Joint Treasurers.

After Sir Reginald Spence read a notice convening the meeting, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes presided. His Excellency in addressing the meeting said:

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—To-night I stand in the shadow of a great calamity, not to human life, we are not to the material welfare of numbers of the people of this country. Sind in the past has suffered severely from the ravages of floods, famine and cyclones. It has played havoc in the past, but to-day the peril that confronts her even as we sit here to-night far exceeds any that has arisen within living memory. Everything that the ingenuity of man can devise has been and is being done to meet the danger that is advancing upon the Indus. We can only pray that our worst fears will not be realised and that the force of the floods will somehow and somehow be dissipated.

But this new peril has been superimposed on a series of calamities which have overtaken Sind in the last few months and it is to deal with the distress caused by those calamities that we have gathered here to-night.

HAPPY RESPONSE.

When, a few days ago, I asked the Sheriff of Bombay to call a meeting in order to support me in making an appeal to the public of this Presidency for funds in aid of Sind, I hoped for a willing response, but the response which I have received has exceeded my expectations. I must express my very hearty thanks to those who have so generously offered their services to me at this meeting, and to all those who have come here to attend. I felt that in a matter of this kind there would be little use in issuing an appeal unless I had the support of the leading representatives of the Bombay public, and I am glad to see that this meeting is really representative. I am sure that if any gathering could aid me in the aim which I wish to place before you, it will be this. I am, of course, aware that the ready response which the Sheriff's call for a meeting has evoked is an answer to the great call of Charity in which

the Bombay public has never shown itself deaf.

HAVOC CAUSED BY RAINS.

May I first recapitulate the events which have necessitated the present appeal for funds. I shall endeavour to place before you quite briefly the facts of the present season as they are now known, not coloured by any anticipations, but in themselves sufficient to create a situation which calls for urgent remedy. That situation, as it stands at present, is caused not by floods from outside the Presidency, but by rain which has fallen on Sind itself, and on the adjacent hills of Baluchistan. As every one knows, between the 13th and 15th July, a storm of rain crossed the centre of Sind from the east and caused very material damage to houses and crops in the Districts of Thar Parkar, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Larkana. This rainfall would not, however, seriously have affected the season had it not been followed between the 26th and the 28th July by further phenomenal rains covering approximately the same area as before, but embracing also a part of the Upper Sind Frontier District. The result of this rainfall was to destroy any hope of recovering the kharif crop which had been sown, and to create a situation no less serious than that which existed after the floods of 1927. Not only were the crops very seriously damaged, but there was considerable mortality among cattle, and the damage to railways, canals, roads and buildings was very extensive.

It was after this second deluge that relief in Sind for the first time became urgently necessary. That was not, however, the last of the misfortunes which have overtaken Sind during this abnormal season of rainfall, for again on August the 21st rain began to fall, and this time even the Districts which had escaped serious damage on the previous occasions were not spared, while the area affected was greatly extended by the hill torrents from Baluchistan which reached the Upper Sind Frontier District and spread themselves over it.

THE DAMAGE ESTIMATED.

The effect of these three unprecedented periods of rain on a tract of the character of Sind is not difficult to imagine. None of the Sind Districts have an average annual rainfall of more than eight inches, and in some places the average is below three inches. Yet this tract has this year received a rainfall often of over 20 inches rising in Mirpurkhas to just under 44 inches. The result is that the whole country is waterlogged, communications by road, railway and water have been seriously interrupted; houses, property and cattle have been destroyed, and the prospects of the kharif crop could hardly be more gloomy. In many parts, it is unlikely that the ground will dry up sufficiently even for the rabi crops to be sown, apart from the general disorganization, which must necessarily hamper any attempts at rabi cultivation. Sind has a total area of 52,994 square miles, and it is estimated that the area seriously affected by the present floods is about 24,668 square miles, comprising the greater part of the whole cultivable area of Sind, which is the main support of 32-3/4 lakhs of people. As you can readily imagine, it is difficult at present to get any reliable estimates of the value of the losses incurred by the unfortunate population of this tract, but rough estimates, for the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts only, place the damage to houses at nearly

15 lakhs, the damage to crops at 41-1/2 lakhs and the loss of grain, cattle and other property at 10 lakhs. The only feature which leaves room for congratulation is that not more than 14 human lives have hitherto been lost, but indirectly the loss of life has been far greater, for as might be expected, the unusual conditions have led to a serious epidemic of cholera which has been prevalent in Sind for the last two months.

THE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

After the facts which I have related it is easy to imagine the plight of the people who have lost their crops, their houses, many of them their cattle, and have to face the problem of how to feed themselves until they have reaped the crops of another season. Without our help, indeed, they will not even be in a position to buy the seed necessary for cultivation next year. I am sure that the whole of this meeting will agree with me that it is not a question of whether relief should be granted, but of how much money we can possibly raise to alleviate the very serious distress and destitution which already exists and is bound greatly to increase.

You would like to know at this stage what measures of relief have already been taken. There was a balance of Rs. 49,000 left over from the Sind Flood Relief Fund in 1927, and the whole of this balance has already been expended by the Commissioner in the relief of the present distress. Further, as you know, the Legislative Council voted a grant of 2 lakhs for free relief, and one lakh was immediately placed at the Commissioner's disposal and has been distributed among four affected districts. The second lakh has now also been placed at his disposal together with a sum of nine lakhs of rupees for distribution as takavi. In the meanwhile the Commissioner in Sind has been making efforts to raise a Relief Fund in Karachi, while several non-official funds have been started, but I think this meeting will agree with me that in order to prevent diffusion of efforts and to enable relief to be distributed on uniform lines, it is most desirable that all these funds should work in the closest possible co-operation. I will quote in confirmation of this view a letter which I have received from Mr. Idanmal, who I think is qualified to speak on behalf of the Bombay Sindhi Panchayat. He informs me that the Sind Relief Fund opened by the Panchayat has so far collected Rs. 25,000. He writes, however, "as Your Excellency is starting a Central Relief Fund, I do not think Sindhi Panchayat will be able to collect any substantial amount hereafter, as many of the associations which are always generous to such causes will contribute to that fund." He goes on: "It is my intention to move to-morrow Sindhi Panchayat to work in co-operation with any Committee that is formed at the Town Hall. It shall be fair and proper to say that all Committees started for Sind Relief Fund should co-operate among themselves for the noble cause."

SIND'S NEED.

I welcome this letter, because it shows that those most familiar with the needs of Sind are ready to co-operate with the organisation which we mean to set up this evening. I would like to read you one other passage from this letter, because I think it will help to bring home forcibly to everyone the grievous need which we have to meet. "Sind is a place where even 5 to 10 inches of rain will play a havoc and when there is 50 inches of rain the position must be very serious. The villages are all kutcha built and no drainage bandobast. In the history of

Sind, Sind has not seen such a day and, God wishes, it shall never see again."

READY TO FLY TO SIND.

Perhaps I may mention here that for some time since I heard of the serious situation prevailing in Sind I have been thinking of travelling there myself by air, and at this moment the Air Officer Commanding, India, is very kindly keeping machines ready to carry me there should my presence seem urgently necessary. The only thing which has deterred me from proceeding there before this is the fear of interrupting the work of the district officers and the possibility that in the present state of the country landing ground for aeroplanes might not be available.

I have already wired to the Commissioner in Sind offering him any additional assistance of officers, administrative, engineering or otherwise, which he may require to deal with the flood situation, but he has replied that no more assistance is required for the present. The Director of Public Health is already in Sind personally supervising the arrangements to combat cholera, and if he asks for any further assistance every endeavour will be made to send it. Indeed we may be sure that everyone is doing everything humanly possible to alleviate the distress and forestall any eventualities which may render it more acute, and I would not let this moment pass without paying a tribute on behalf of all of us to all those workers who in the face of almost unexampled difficulties and repeated disasters have been labouring night and day with undaunted courage to mitigate the inevitable sufferings around them.

THE THREATENING FLOODS.

I referred earlier in my speech to the coming threat of the river flood which, following on the heels of the calamities of which I have been speaking, may yet bring about a disaster of the first magnitude for Sind and this Presidency. No doubt all of you have been anxiously following the news contained in the Commissioner's daily telegrams which are being communicated to the Press. All that we can do in such a case is to make all possible preparations in order to minimise the catastrophe if and when it comes. The most hopeful course is to evacuate the population from the districts most immediately threatened, and at my request the railway authorities immediately agreed to help in this task by providing free transport to the maximum extent possible, hampered as they were by the effect of floods on the railway communications themselves. Refugee trains are standing by to carry the people to places of safety, where arrangements have been made for food supplies and precautions taken against epidemics. The military and air authorities are also rendering most valuable assistance in these precautionary measures. The latest news is contained in a message which I

have received this afternoon. It runs as follows:

"The reading at Mithankot at 6 hours this morning was 14.5. Rising rapidly. Dera Ghazi Khan recorded peak 11.5 at 6 p.m. on 1st September and has fallen to 8.4 at 6 a.m. this morning. This peak should reach Mithankot this morning. This flood takes about one day to reach Mithankot so will coincide with and follow Indus flood either raising or sustaining level at Mithankot. North West Railway inform me maximum flood passing through their line between Gotki and Rohri."

GENEROUS RESPONSE.

I have been greatly encouraged in opening this appeal by the fact that since notice of this meeting appeared in the Bombay papers I have received several generous subscriptions to this Fund which I regard as a welcome augury of the readiness of the public to support it. I will read out here a list of the subscriptions already paid or promised.

Rs.	
1000	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay
1000	H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur
5000	Mr. S. D. Saklatvala on behalf of the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities
5000	Mr. S. D. Saklatvala on behalf of the Trustees of the Tata Settlements
2501	Mr. Shantidas Askaran (recd. 1000)
2501	Mr. Kazi
2001	Mr. Mufital Gagal
25000	The Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund
500	Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.
1000	Sir Cowasji Jehangir
5000	Sir Victor Sassoon
500	The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
1500	Bombay Women's Flood Relief Fund
5000	Mr. Dhanrajiraj Raja Narasingji
501	Mr. Jannadas Mathuradas Baxi
201	Mr. A. Rozario
1000	Trustees of Sir Sassoon David Charity Trust Fund
2500	Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee
2000	Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal

I hope that this appeal will reach the ears of many others, not only in this Presidency but all over India and in England too, who will be equally ready to respond.

SIND'S ANXIETY.

How anxiously the people of Sind are watching the results of

PREMIER'S AMERICAN TOUR UPSET?

Says He Is Unable to Make Definite Arrangements

NEW DIFFICULTIES IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Sept. 3. Geneva.—Premier MacDonald's statement that he was unable to say whether it was possible for him to go to the United States in the autumn cabled earlier has been interpreted in some quarters as foreshadowing a possible abandonment of his visit.

Interviewed by Reuter in this connection, Mr. MacDonald declared emphatically that such an impression was wrong. What he meant was that no definite arrangements had yet been made. There were certain things to be done before definite plans could be made. "If they are to be done before Parliament meets, they must be done quickly," said Mr. MacDonald, "but they are going to be done and there is no question of abandonment."—Reuter.

PREMIER ON DISARMAMENT

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT NOT THE WHOLE SOLUTION

LONDON, Sept. 2. Geneva.—Premier MacDonald interviewed said that he hoped to go to the United States in autumn, but he was unable to say yet whether this was possible in view of Government's difficult circumstances in the House of Commons. He said that the conversations between General Dawes and himself were still continuing. "We are examining every proposal likely to bring the conversations to a successful termination. The result of our examination to date makes us believe that the problems would be overcome and agreement reached."

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT NOT THE WHOLE THING.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that

this meeting may be seen from some of the telegrams which I have received. I quote a telegram received yesterday from the Commissioner in Sind.

"On behalf of Sind I tender to Your Excellency grateful appreciation of your efforts and our hopes for bumper meeting."

This I have replied assuring him of the best wishes and sympathy of the whole of Presidency in his efforts and those of all his workers.

Finally I would like to read you a telegram which I have just received from the President of the Karachi Municipality:—

"We tender Your Excellency grateful thanks. Earnestly appeal citizens Bombay help Sind distressed people. Losses, havoc ghastly."

These words are eloquent of the feelings of those who live on the threshold of the devastated area and from whose doors can be seen the desolation and disaster that has swept over the fertile valley of the Indus. The cry for help comes to us from afar. Let us see to it, I beg of you, that this appeal from our brothers in the North meets with a generous response.

NOT WORDS, BUT DEEDS.

Sir Norman Kemp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, was then called upon to address the meeting. He said there was very little he could say to add to the force of remarks that had been uttered by His Excellency the Governor. He took it that the appeal made in such moving terms would not fail to find ready response. They

the problem was not between Britain and America. If America and ourselves reach a very magnificent agreement over the armies, navies and air forces, the problem of disarmament would be just touched—Neither President Hoover nor myself is out for an agreement which means nothing to the rest of the world."

Mr. MacDonald said that it was therefore proposed that any naval agreement should be pursued with other Powers. Any separate Anglo-American agreement would be purely provisional until the other Powers had adjusted it to their needs and from the conference with them a wider and more comprehensive agreement had been reached.

PROVISIONAL CLAUSE.

Mr. MacDonald said that the Labour Party was pledged to support the optional clause in the Hague Statute binding the signatories to submit to arbitration legal disputes concerning interpretation of treaties and questions of international law, etc. "We feel so keenly that Britain's signature is essential if general arbitration is to be the habit of the people of Europe that we have decided that the optional clause should be signed."—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S STANDING ORDERS

INDIAN APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

LONDON, Sept. 2. Geneva.—Sir Muhammad Habibullah has been appointed Chairman of Standing Orders Committee of the League Assembly. —Reuter.

should not merely give expression to words of sympathy, but materially aid the people of Sind in rebuilding their homes and restocking their farms and to render such other assistance. The speaker earnestly called upon the people of Bombay to go to the rescue of Sind and help the Governor of Bombay in pulling up the blind and letting in a dawn of a brighter and happier day for the people of Sind (cheers).

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved the first resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, assembled under the Presidency of H. E. the Governor, being convinced of the necessity of giving prompt relief to the people of Sind in their distress caused by floods, and cholera, resolves that a fund to be called 'H. E. The Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund,' should be created for that purpose, and pledges itself to support the said fund in every possible way."

Mrs. Naidu said that it was her mournful privilege to move the resolution. She did not deserve that honour as there were on the platform true born sons of Sind while she was only a daughter of Sind by adoption and (Continued on page 7.)

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Imperial Citizenship Association the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the National Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall to accord a welcome to the East African Indian Deputation whose leader, Mr. J. B. Pandya, will make a statement regarding the situation in East Africa and to pass the following resolution:—

"This public meeting convened under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the National Home Rule League and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, welcome the East African Indian Deputation and having heard the statement of its leader, Mr. Pandya, declares its cordial sympathy with the demands of Indians in East Africa for a Common Electoral Roll and equal treatment with Europeans in all matters such as land, Education, and administration; and expresses the earnest hope that the Government of India will give its full support to these demands."

Mr. Meyer Nissim will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Hosenbhai A. Lalji, J. K. Mehta, K. Natarajan and M. C. Chagla will be the speakers.